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Soft Loan Interest Rate Lowered by FRG
42130014a Jakarta SUARA PEMBARUAN in Indonesian 26 Sep 88 p 15

[Text] Jakarta, 26 September—The rate of interest on soft loans obtained by Indonesia from the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany [FRG] has been reduced from 2 to 0.75 percent annually.

A press statement from the FRG Embassy in Jakarta which was released at the end of last week mentioned that this general policy of the German Government was applicable to all developing countries whose per capita income was less than \$835 per year.

The new provision also extended the time for repayment by as much as 10 years. As a result the time for repayment of several loans will change to 40 years. Previously, the period for repayment of these loans was 30 years.

The announcement stated that it is hoped that the reduction in the rate of interest and the extension of the time for repayment will provide support for the development program in Indonesia. At present the Indonesian debt service ratio is about 35 percent.

FRG To Accept More Indonesian Students
42130014b Jakarta PELITA in Indonesian 3 Oct 88 p 1

[Excerpts] Jakarta, PELITA—Dr Helmut Kohl, the chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany, has stated that his government will double the number of Indonesian university students who are studying in the FRG, for a total of 60,000 students.

This statement was made by Helmut Kohl to a press conference with foreign and Indonesian reporters at the Wisma Negara building in Jakarta on 2 October. [passage omitted]

The Federal German chancellor then declared that the academic exchange program not only involves university students but also practical workers in various fields of expertise. For example, he mentioned that in the field of handicrafts, workers might be given training which specifically could be used in Indonesia.

PRC Officials Study Family Planning
42130014c Jakarta PELITA in Indonesian 3 Oct 88 p 1

[Excerpts] Jakarta, ANGKATAN BERSENJATA—At present six officials of the PRC Family Planning Association are in Indonesia to study the implementation of the family planning program. [passage omitted] They arrived in Indonesia on 25 September and will visit several areas in Yogyakarta and in Central Java.

They will be in Indonesia until 2 October. While in Indonesia they will be guests of the PKBI (Indonesian Family Planning Association).

On 30 September the group of Chinese officials was received by Dr Haryono Suyono, the chief of the central office of the BKKBN [National Family Planning Coordination Board]. A press statement on information and motivation issued by the BKKBN stated that the Chinese officials are very interested in studying the development of community potential in the self reliant family planning movement.

Regulation Banning Operation of Old Ships Revoked

42130014e Jakarta PELITA in Indonesian 29 Sep 88 p 3

[Text] Jakarta, PELITA—Minister of Communications Azwar Anas has reauthorized older cargo ships to operate in Indonesian territorial waters, provided they comply with the current technical shipping and maritime regulations.

The permission granted by the minister was contained in his Order No Km61 of 1988, of 15 September. It cancels Order No Km57/HK-404/Phb-84 concerning the prohibition on the operation of older cargo ships, as well as the decision on postponement of implementing this prohibition.

The order by Minister Azwar Anas was issued in connection with the increasing need for shipping space, both for import and export cargo, as well as interisland communications. Meanwhile, existing shipping space, in addition to the program for the addition of more space which had been planned by the government and the Directorate General of Maritime Communications, could not meet this need.

According to information obtained by PELITA, the policy of the minister of communications on the prohibition on operation of older cargo ships (providing for their scrapping), which became effective in 1984, resulted in the deactivating of 404 ships, which had to be cut up for scrap. Several shipping companies were forced to cease operations. Indeed, PT Sriwijaya Lines, a shipping firm, went bankrupt because its ships were turned into scrap metal.

A shipping executive in Jakarta stated that the policy of scrapping older ships, which was set by the minister of communications and implemented at the time by the Directorate General of Maritime Communications, placed shipping companies in a very difficult position.

He declared: "In addition to the economic recession, which affected the whole country at the time, the situation affecting the shipping companies made it very difficult to obtain funds to add additional ships. Furthermore, bureaucratic obstacles in the various government offices involved did not provide a healthy climate for the shipping business."

According to this source, the number of ships planned by the government declined from the initial estimate. Indeed, the scrapping of the ships did not help shipping or the interests of domestic transportation.

Stating that he regretted the policy, which he considered mistaken, he said: "The fleet of ships planned by the government under the Caraka Jaya project resulted in the construction of only 3-4 ships during the past 4 years, while more than 400 ships were scrapped."

Sutrisno Comments on Book Discrediting Sukarno
42130014f Jakarta SUARA PEMBARUAN in Indonesian 2 Oct 88 p 1

[Text] Jakarta, 2 October—Gen Try Sutrisno, commander of the Indonesian Armed Forces and chairman of the National Defense and Security Coordination Board [BAKORSTANAS], on 1 October warned all elements of the population not to misapply the philosophy of openly bestowing praise while hiding our feelings deep within ourselves. That is, if we act blindly, will we be afraid to recognize our mistakes.

The commander of the armed forces said this in answering a question in connection with the thesis and critical comment in the book, "Siapa Menabur Angin Akan Menuai Badai" ["Who Sows the Wind Will Face the Storm When He Is Old"], by Sugiarso Soerojo.

On this occasion General Try also warned all of us against knowingly or unknowingly obscuring the meaning of the G-30-S/PKI [abortive communist coup d'etat in 1965]. Try, who was giving his first press conference since being appointed commander of the Indonesian Armed Forces, said: "What is clear is that the PKI [Indonesian Communist Party] clearly, concretely, and as a matter of fact rose up in rebellion and betrayed the country twice." He added: "Therefore, just because there is a problem, do not knowingly or unknowingly obscure the meaning of the G-30-S/PKI rebellion."

The four star general said that the book, "Siapa Menabur..." "did not need to be prohibited because its author is debating history." Therefore, although there are statements in it which are not quite true, "well, that will be corrected," he said in noticeably East Java dialect.

He added: "You were talking about Bung Karno, right? Certainly, he did a lot of good! Yes, he was a hero of the proclamation of independence! However, then you must also look at Decision Number 33 of the MPRS [Temporary People's Consultative Assembly]. That also exists.

"We must not continue to act blindly, because this amounts to praising things openly while hiding our feelings deep within ourselves. We say, 'Yes, everything is fine.' That attitude is dangerous for our children."

Acting Blindly

He said: "It is important for us not to look at things blindly. Do not do that, or later we will become confused as a nation. As a nation we do not bear grudges. We are not a nation which blames other people. However, we must be concrete, objective, and rational. We must be able to know what is wrong and what is right."

According to the commander of the armed forces, teaching our children must be done objectively, so that the previous cycle of revolutions will not be repeated. And it is for this reason that the Soerojo book does not need to be withdrawn from circulation. He added: "That is because it is a history book. It has facts in it. Regarding the proclamation of independence, there are several versions of how it happened. There is the Yamin version, the Sukarno version, the Bung Karno version." He said, without finishing the sentence: "Now, there are those who question this, who say, 'Why did this happen?'"

He continued: "When this book was written, there were some aspects which were well handled and some which were poorly handled. You decide which ones."

Go Ahead

When asked by the press whether the discussion of this question in the mass media is permitted or not, Try Sutrisno firmly said: "That is not an argument about current affairs. That is a discussion of history. It is up to you. I am convinced that our people are becoming more advanced and adult in their views. Therefore, I ask you to be objective and rational in looking at something."

On this occasion Try also clarified the meaning of his philosophy. He said: "When you say pendem jero [deeply bury wrongdoings], does this not mean that something is wrong? We must also dare to look at this in an objective and rational way. We should not confuse our children." He gave as an example the fact that on the evening of 30 September he asked his son, who had just graduated from the Police Academy, to state the meaning of the G-30-S/PKI rebellion. He said: "He did not know, because he was born in 1965."

The commander of the armed forces asked the press once again not to become involved in repeating the cycle of rebellion which took place in 1965.

River Port Used for Trade with PRK, Route to Sea

42060044E *Vientiane PASASON in Lao 6 Jun 88 p 2*

[Article: "Introducing the Port of Veun Kham"]

[Excerpts] Veun Kham is an ancient port located about 30 km south of Muang Khong District, 4 km from Route 13, near the border with the PRK. It lies midway between the sister provinces of Champassak and Stung Treng, which always help each other. When we debark at the port we are struck by the scenery and richness of this land. [passage omitted] Along the two banks of the Mekong river, we see state stores and private stores. Cambodians from Phalakhan Subdistrict, Thalaborivat District make no less than 150 trips a day to sell goods near the border, and they regularly send them to Pakse to sell. Thousands of kilograms of chili peppers and straw mats are sold upon which customs levies taxes. The Champassak Province Transport Company provides buses that can carry 60 to 80 passengers for the daily run from Veun Kham to Pakse, a distance of 160 km. The trip is very comfortable.

Along the river banks, we see neatly piled timbers ready for shipment to sea through Kampuchea. Thousands of rattan rods are bought and sent to central companies.

At this new port we see a 120-ton cargo ship being built for the Ministry of Defense; it sits majestically in the port. [passage omitted]

The peoples of the two nations of Kampuchea and Laos are expanding their solidarity in beautiful and productive ways. The port of Veun Kham has a beautiful new image. The party and the state are investing in this place to make it into an important port for imports from foreign countries and to make it a beautiful tourist site in Champassak Province.

Domestic Construction Firm Working on Foreign Aid Projects

42060044F *Vientiane PASASON in Lao 11 May 88 p 2*

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] The writer met with workers of the Vientiane Municipality Construction and Transport Company, which was separated from the Construction and Decoration Company in 1985. [passage omitted] It has been criticized by certain private firms and the general public, but its workers have not despaired. Rather, they have taken the criticism as a valuable lesson. Their accomplishments include construction of a television studio, a Lao-Swedish repair garage, a Lao-Australian animal husbandry center, a forestry school, the Tha Ngon Fish Farm, a soy bean oil refinery and many other projects. The firm is growing, and every project has been praised. In 1986, the firm signed more contracts than projected, especially during the first 6 months of the year; for the year, it had 74 percent more contracts than projected.

Comrade Chanthavong Malaiphet, the firm's general director, has been asked to report on the projects under his management at various important conferences. Confidence in his management and praise have been expressed at each of these conferences. He also enjoys the confidence of international organizations located in Laos. In 1987, the firm signed some 10 contracts with foreign countries for various projects. It has sent its professionals to be trained and study abroad. Since the beginning of 1988, this international construction firm has been in charge of 20 projects. It has 160 permanent workers.

A recent minor accomplishment was its installation in May of an incubator for poultry at the Moncada Poultry incubation center. This was an aid project of the Cuban Government. This accomplishment is significant because formerly the installation of such equipment at the Poultry Center in Dong Dok and elsewhere required foreign experts. If a problem arose, repair reports had to be drafted and foreign advisers requested, a time-consuming process in which materials were wasted. Now when a technical problem arises in regard to this installation, we can call on Lao repairmen 24 hours a day. [passage omitted]

Sisavat Welcomes Thai Visitors

42060044C *Vientiane VIENTIANE MAI in Lao 12 Jul 88 pp 1,4*

[Excerpt] This afternoon Gen Sisavat Keobounphanh, supreme commander in chief of the Lao People's Armed Forces and chairman of the Vientiane Municipality Administration, welcomed Gen Chuthai Sengthavip and a visiting Thai business delegation that came to Laos to talk about trade relations with the LPDR. [passage omitted]

Sale of Foreign Aid Goods, Rising Prices

42060044A *Vientiane VIENTIANE MAI in Lao 9 Jul 88 p 2*

[Talking with the Readers Column]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] [Question] Some sectors are taking the goods received as aid and selling it, and though the goods are somewhat old, these sectors are making money. Is it right that such goods should be distributed free to the public? Because of this, many government sectors have had to adjust the salaries of their employee cadres and workers. It is alarming that the prices of goods on the market are shooting up. When this happens, how can adjustments based on our party's correct and impartial policies be considered to be improving the living standard of the people? [passage omitted]

[Response] Because of our party and state's correct and just policies, foreign countries and international organizations all sympathize with us and give us aid. We consider that this aid is given sincerely, and that it is all

useful and valuable to us. Therefore, we must first consider such goods as valuable and useful for developing our country. [passage omitted]

It should be recognized that we must be ready to do whatever we can to use such goods for the benefit of the country. For example, we should ask whether we are making appropriate use of goods brought to improve services and organizations in the country and of the money we make from selling such goods. If not, then when will these services be improved, especially as we are so poor?

The value and price of these goods depend on the financial situation. For example, each type of goods has a different market price. When the supply is abundant, the price drops; on the other hand, if the supply is low, the price naturally goes up. Therefore, the Council of Ministers adopts measures setting the prices of goods, and these must be followed. Each type of goods has a certain price (a single price, just as in the marketplace one depends on the consent of the buyer and seller). It must be recognized that money, goods and prices are interrelated; if they are stable, then the value of the money is stable.

Column Addresses Issue of Dissent, Opinion Polling

42060044D Vientiane *VIENTIANE MAI* in Lao
8 Jul 88 pp 2, 4

[Talking with the Readers Column]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] [Question] Mr Editor: Everyone agrees that attitudinal change will be very helpful to the country but what about those conservatives—meaning those who stick to the old ways—in party and state circles and have considerable power and influence? I have read the *VIENTIANE MAI* issue that discussed public opinion polls

in the USSR. The situation there is similar to ours, so why doesn't our country ever conduct polls to see what the people think? In any case, I want to know how many people like or do not like the change in our "new attitude" policies. The Lao people are very considerate, so when the party directed adoption of the new attitude policy, the majority simply were happy and expressed their sincere happiness. However, I notice that even though some people do not like the new reforms, they have not expressed an opinion against this change, although it shows in the way they work. It is especially difficult and confusing for those at the leadership level; how are we to solve these problems? [passage omitted]

[Response] Dear Comrade Phouthone: My answer to your question is that in our country, polls are not conducted about who likes or does not like the new attitude policies. But as you have said, the Lao people are somewhat reluctant to express verbally their likes or dislikes. This is particularly so with regard to party measures. Even greater efforts must be made so they understand and acknowledge them. However, in implementing such policies, sometimes the result is negative because they do not grasp those policies enough to implement them completely.

There are currently three attitudes toward reform in our country. (I apologize if my answer is not the correct official answer. It is my own view, compiled on the basis of talking with friends.) (1) There are those people who agree with reform and want to see reforms implemented quickly. (2) There are those who want to preserve the old traditions, because reform runs counter to their ideas and does not serve their interests. (3) There are those who are indifferent about reform and who just follow what others do. This editor cannot calculate the percentages of people who fall into each category. In the Soviet Union, polls are conducted and the percentages can be calculated, as *VIENTIANE MAI* reported in an article early this month. [passage omitted]

Baguio Weekly Publishes Cordillera Insurgency Program of Action

42000020d Baguio City *THE GOLD ORE* in English
17 Sep 88 pp 1, 2

[Article by Eliral Refuerzo]

[Text] The outlawed Communist Party of the Philippines puts special emphasis on infiltration and united front building in the pursuit of its long range objective to topple the government. "United Front" work, the primary objective of which is open mass movement and creation of organs of political power, compliments the armed struggle of the communist insurgents in the countryside.

The National Democratic Front, created in 1973 based on a central committee directive, is the political arm of the CPP which forges a broad and tactical alliance among cause-oriented groups and left-leaning organizations.

In the Mountain Province (Cordillera) north of Manila, the NDF thrives well to pursue its objectives to change the democratic system of the government into communist. Based on the analysis of captured documents (by the military in Bontoc, Mt Province, recently), the Cordillera People's Democratic Front is really the NDF in the Cordillera, says Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence in Region I Major Marvin M. Concha.

In his report to PC/INP RECOM I Commander Brig Gen Orlando Q. Antonio, copy of which was shown to *THE GOLD ORE*, Concha says the CPDF "is the realization of the NDF in the region and will serve as the representative of the Cordillera People in the pursuit of their freedom and struggle against the ruling reactionary system of the bureaucracy. It is through the participation of the whole Cordillera people that will pave the way for the establishment of a government that will be presented by the different sectors and will provide their interests."

Based on the analysis of captured documents, the CPDF, in conjunction with the creation of the Cordillera Autonomous Region, will organize a "security force" to enhance peace and Order in the Cordillera whose "components will be recruited from each barrio, tribe and community."

This force will be called, "Cordillera People's Guerrilla Force." Its members will be trained by the Chadli Molintas Command,"[quotation marks as published] a New People's Army guerrilla unit named after insurgent leader Chadli Molintas who was killed in an encounter with PC elements on July 6, 1987, in Bagulin, La Union.

The CPDF will fight all forces of the AFP and the Cordillera People's Liberation Army under Conrado Balweg that will disrupt the security and peace in the region according to their own conception. But the CPDF recognizes the essence of peace in the attainment of

genuine and lasting democracy in the interest of the Cordillera people. It will also resolve any tribal differences. It will even go to the extent of convincing members of the AFP and the CPLA who are covered by tribal laws "to prevent bloodshed among the clans and to fight the true enemy of the people."

The CPDF program of action in conjunction with the passing of a law by Congress to legally create the Cordillera Autonomous Region include the following:

- Protection of the right of the Cordillera people to own ancestral lands, pursuance of land reform program on subject areas and promotion of agricultural products. To pursue this, three basic demands shall be met: (1) Abolition of laws not recognizing and/or denying the rights of the Cordillera people over their ancestral land; (2) Stopping of imperialist and bourgeois domination in the Cordillera and confiscation of ancestral lands claimed by local reactionaries and capitalists and distribution of the same to their people; and (3) guarantee of revolutionary land reform program involving the feudal lands.
- Promotion of the living standard of the Cordillera people by ensuring a comprehensive economic independence.
- Struggle for free exercise of the rights of cultural minorities (the Cordillera people) to have an equal footing with other Filipinos. This means that they will be accorded with the freedom to exercise their ethnic values, preserve their ancestral structure, beliefs and traditions.
- Suppression of forces that tend to obscenely offend the Cordillera culture. Through education, the gradual abolition of non-scientific, non-localist, abusive, chauvinist and sexist cultural ideology will be attained.
- Promotion of goodwill and friendship with other cultural minorities such as the Bangsa Moro and other indigenous people and progressive organization outside the region.

Analysis of the captured documents also says that the CPDF envisions that "it will be the government political body of the Cordillera Autonomous Region after it has established its 'Provincial Revolutionary Government' at the barangay, municipal, district and provincial level." To attain this goal, the CPDF will intensify the building of chapters among national democratic legal organizations.

PRG building is the main concern of CPDF units in Ifugao, Mt Province and Kalinga, and in some areas of Abra. "These CPDF organs are transformations from the 'Barrio Organizing Committee' and the 'Barrio Revolutionary Committees' since insurgency started in the Cordillera in 1971."

Together with the NPA, they are already beginning to assume quasi-government functions, forming committees that deal with production, health, education, organization and defense needs, Major Concha adds, stating

further that "it is even possible now for the revolutionary forces to boast that in some municipalities in the Cordillera, the CPDF is already the government."

At present, the CPDF pays particular attention to the economic and social development of the Cordillera people. They will deal with instituting genuine land reform, raising agricultural production and improving social services for the people. As part of its intensified efforts to implement land reform, the CPDF confiscated in 1987 a total of 80 hectares from landlords in Ifugao and redistributed the land among the peasantry.

Also, the CPDF has gone to the development of small-scale industries such [as] "pocket mining, rice milling, sugar cane milling, basket and cloth weaving." Leaders of the CPDF have been providing barrios with health and education services. The continuing progress of military work by the New People's Army has also helped in the advancement of its socio-economic efforts, Major Concha says.

To date, the CPDF has already established its political footholds in several municipalities of Ifugao, Mt Province and Abra.

Pimentel Discusses Strength of PDP-Laban, Announces National Convention

42000020c Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 20 Oct 88 p 11

[Text] One month after most of its leaders abandoned the party to join the superparty Laban ng Demokratikong Philipino, the PDP-Laban is well and alive, claims party co-founded Sen Aquilino Pimentel Jr.

In a press conference yesterday, the Mindanao solon said PDP-Laban still counts some 300,000 members, representing 60 per cent of the party's municipal councils nationwide. In addition, there are four senators including Sens Vicente Paterno and Ernesto Herrera who, Pimentel said, will formally join PDP-Laban soon, 10 congressmen and an unspecified number of governors and mayors.

Pimentel disclosed that the party will hold a national convention in Manila on Nov 29-30 to review its platform and elect a new set of officers. Top party officers, including the former president, Rep. Jose Cojuangco Jr, are now with LDP.

Pimentel enumerated the party's stand on some important issues:

- Rejection of the use of violence for the attainment of political ends;
- Belief in multi-party system;
- Adherence to a federal form of government;
- Support to the anti-nuclear weapons provision of the Constitution and to the economic conversion of U.S. military;

- Opposition to the Citizens Armed Forces Geographical Units;
- Prompt resolution of the country's foreign debt problem;
- "Vigorous implementation" of the agrarian reform program.

Pimentel said he was "disturbed" by a provision in the new Military Bases Agreement allowing the transit and port calls of American vessels with nuclear weapons in the country. He said this is a violation of the Constitution.

Pimentel said that results of PDP-Laban's regional conferences showed that the "overwhelming majority" wanted to remain with the party.

"They rejected any association with opportunistic politicians who merely seek to advance their personal interests and not the national welfare," he said.

PDP-Laban stalwarts Sen Santanina Rasul and Makati Mayor Jejomar Binay attended yesterday's press briefing.

Malacañang Official Reports Balweg's Fighters To Integrate With AFP

42000020a Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 5 Oct 88 p 6

[Article by Hilarion Pawid]

[Text] Baguio City—The integration of the Cordillera People's Liberation Army (CPLA) of rebel priest Conrado Balweg into the Armed Forces of the Philippines will soon be finalized.

This was revealed by Emanuel Soriano, presidential security adviser, after consultations with Cordillera leaders and military authorities here headed by Brig Gen Orlando Antonio, Recom 1 commander.

Soriano, who is also the Cabinet Officer for Regional Development (CORD) for the Cordilleras, told the INQUIRER recently that guidelines are being formulated to tackle the maintenance of peace and order and the war against communist insurgency in the Igorot provinces, which includes Abra and this city.

At present, Brig Gen Antonio said, military force units from Regions 1 and 2 are assigned in critical areas. There are occasions, however, when task force units are pulled out, giving room for the insurgents to occupy recaptured communities, Antonio added.

In the proposed guidelines, a permanent and separate AFP command shall be organized with the integrated CPLA as a special unit.

The CPLA is helping maintain peace and order and has engaged the New People's Army (NPA) in several battles in Kalinga-Apayao, Mountain Province and Abra.

The CPLA has authority to help police the Cordilleras under Executive Order No 220 signed by President Aquino last year.

However, CPLA ward leaders complained of the absence of a clear-cut support the government and the military could provide them. They said that arms and ammunitions and other benefits promised by the President during the peace pact with Balweg two years ago have yet to be given.

Communist fronts have reportedly infiltrated the consultation meetings of the Cordillera Regional Consultative Commission (CRCC) and are winning their propaganda campaign against Fr Balweg and the CPLA.

CRCC commissioners reveal in a recent press briefing that these fronts are demanding for the repudiation of the CPLA as a peace keeping force for the region.

Congressman Links Military Operations to Business Interests

42000016b Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 10 Oct 88 p 7

[Article by Lou Palpal-Latoc; "Tribes are a Target of Military Bombings"]

[Text] Tribal Filipino communities are the "hardest hit" by bombings during military operations in the countryside, legislators and tribal groups said yesterday.

In a press conference at the Sta. Cruz Church to celebrate Tribal Filipino Sunday, Mercie Ferrer, secretary general of Tunay na Alyansa ng Bayan Alay sa Katutubo "[The True National Alliance for Growth] party of promise for genuine progress" said that since 1986, 25 cases of bombings in tribal communities have been documented.

During this time, around 305 bombs were dropped in 14 towns, Ferrer said. The worst cases happened in Kalinga-Apayao, Agusan del Norte and North Cotabato, she added.

As a result of aerial and artillery bombardment, 272 houses of tribal Filipinos were burned, millions worth of crops and property were destroyed and countless lives of tribal Filipinos were lost, Ferrer revealed.

The destruction caused by the bombings also resulted in psychological and economic dislocation of tribal communities, Ferrer alleged.

Rep. Gregorio Andolana (North Cotabato) said he suspected that the bombings were conducted by the military "in connivance with big businessmen and multinationals."

He alleged that businessmen were using the military to "advance their interests" because most of the bombings were conducted in areas where there were mineral resources.

Andolana added that the bombings were conducted to drive away tribal Filipinos "so that the resources will be at their (businessmen's) disposal."

Rep. William Claver (Kalinga-Apayao) recalled that bombings in his province started in 1984 to support illegal logging operations there.

The congressman said that the bombings continue "purely to destabilize the area." "There is an actual war situation there," he added.

Claver said that the bombing operations by the military are also conducted "for image-building." He explained that after a bombing, news reports the next day would say that several members of the New People's Army had been killed in an encounter.

"In truth and in fact, not more than four NPAs had been killed since the operations started," he said.

Claver also said racism was linked in the continued bombings. He said that since cultural communities are considered "inferior" to lowlanders, tribal Filipinos are targets for relentless bombings.

Because of the reported violence against tribal communities, the Episcopal Commission on Tribal Filipinos (ECTFC) adapted "Solidarity for Peace" as its theme in yesterday's affair.

Fr. Rey Hilot of ECTFC said during the conference that to have peace, there should also be justice.

To him, justice means that no one can be above the law. He said it is an injustice when laws do not favor the tribal communities. He added that justice means giving the tribal Filipinos their age-old right to their ancestral domain.

Columnist Compares Barangay Poll Delay to Marcos Election Tampering

42000019d Manila THE PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 3 Oct 88 p 4

[Commentary by Federico D. Pascual Jr. in the "Post-script" column: "Back to Marcos Poll Tampering"]

[Text] When Ferdinand Marcos was still around tinkering with our lives, elections were held only when he said so and under ground rules that he himself ordained.

A detained Ninoy Aquino itching for an electoral process—during which he could again talk with the people—used to lament that while Marcos already owned the gym, the referees and the timer, he kept revising the rules to suit his ulterior game plan.

Marcos would schedule an election, then changed the date if that did not look propitious enough. At times he would wake up in the middle of the night with an Imelda-size migraine and, on that basis, ordered the rules rewritten.

The then opposition could not plan, and the people did not know what to look forward to, because of the unpredictability of elections.

Because they are essential to the democratic process, elections must be predictable. There must be some reasonable regularity as the voting date is tied to the terms of office of the elective officials.

For elections to be fair and meaningful, they must not be arbitrarily scheduled, advanced, postponed or cancelled. Their setting or resetting must not depend on the mood or political agenda of anybody or any party.

Yes, we've heard the many reasons given for postponing the barangay elections from November until next year.

Anytime a despot or a ruling party wants to postpone an election that it is afraid to lose, it can easily come up with at least a dozen reasons.

As in Marcos' time, it's so easy to rationalize the postponement or even cancellation of an election.

Thinking of the expense that elections always entail, one is tempted to say cancel (not only postpone) the elections and allow everybody to hold over.

But the presence of many "notoriously undesirable" barangay officials argues for holding the elections as soon as possible, even tomorrow! This just goes to show that the postponement of the elections—mainly a political question—can be argued either way. Both sides have their points.

But going back to the basic idea that elections must be predictable and not subject to the ever-changing tides of politics or the whims of the ruling clique, we should go ahead with the scheduled 14 November elections.

The elections—the last chapter in the political normalization of this nation—have been scheduled. Let's go ahead.

The reason cited that some of the barangays are under the influence of the New People's Army is not a sound argument. The military and the Aquino administration knew all this time that the elections are to be held 14

November. If they didn't want to give the NPA a fair chance at the polls, then they should have worked overtime to counter rebel influence at the grassroots.

They cannot now say, "Teka muna. Matatalo tayo dyan. I-postpone muna ang eleksyon!" [Wait a minute. We will continue what we are doing. I will postpone the election.] This is not only unfair, but also a sign of weakness and incompetence.

Will the administration agree to a scheduled election only if it is sure its candidates will win? If we may nag: Will this administration be "the exact opposite of Marcos" and not tamper with the regularity and predictability of elections?

Postscript: We were in Baguio over the weekend and noted that the flag flying over the Philippine Military Academy is a defiant Imelda flag with a light blue hue. Remember, the Marcoses not only tampered with elections, but also with the flag and the national anthem. For a while also, they almost rebaptized the Philippines to, no not to "Marcosia," but something as scandalous as that—"Maharlika."

Union Chief Alleges Government Penetration Activities Against Labor Movement
42000019b Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 2 Oct 88 p 4

Article by Lucia Palpal-Latoc]

[Excerpts] "Zombies" are wreaking havoc on militant unions in Central Luzon.

These creatures are not like animated corpses that are often seen in horror films. They are, in fact, military men assigned to infiltrate certain organizations, in military parlance, they are called deep penetration agents (DPAs) or assets. [passage omitted]

However, under the present dispensation, the zombies are also after legal organizations which are perceived to be communist fronts or supporters of the underground movement. In Central Luzon, workers who are members of militant unions found this out recently.

Manny Torres, chairman of Workers' Alliance Region III (War III), disclosed that the zombies are employed as ordinary workers in certain factories with militant unions. They try to integrate with the workers and even try to live like ordinary workers. [passage omitted]

After a few weeks, the DPAs start joining unions. [passage omitted]

Upon winning the confidence of the majority, they try to sow intrigue among the members to create divisiveness within the union.

Militant unionists, however, begin to get suspicious when the zombies take part in the making of crucial decisions. Torres said that they propagate beliefs of "yellow unionism" or the "dilawan." [passage omitted]

He added that they even spread anti-communist hysteria among the workers.

When advocates of militant unionism discover the DPAs, they simply try to isolate them and bar them from joining the union. [passage omitted]

Torres said they were able to unmask the DPAs in Central Luzon due to the reports made by workers from a big piggery in Angeles, Pampanga. He said that a DPA agent, Ding (not his real name), was invited by his fellow workers in the piggery to have a drinking spree. When he got drunk, Ding disclosed his real identity. He admitted to the group that he was a DPA and was obliged to report to his "masters" the activities of the union and also to destroy the union.

After the incident, the DPA stopped reporting for work but members of War III suspect that there are still agents like him within the company.

Torres opined that the DPAs might ultimately become the forerunners of the vigilantes. [passage omitted]

He cited a certain factory in Bulacan where five workers, all union members, disappeared "mysteriously" but turned up later to work not as laborers but as security agents. [passage omitted]

Torres admitted that he did not know whether such agents had been used to penetrate militant unions during the previous regime. [passage omitted]

However, a deeper and continuing analysis of the Low-Intensity Conflict (LIC) being implemented in the country to counter insurgency has enabled the workers to understand the relevance of the Reagan doctrine to the ongoing repression of workers. These agents, Torres said, "are planted in order to sow intrigue that will dissipate the unity of the workers."

The terror sown by the zombies is even harsher than that seen in horror films. Torres lamented its "adverse effects" on the workers' movement in the region. [passage omitted]

He can only suspect that the proliferation of DPAs in Central Luzon is linked with the increasing number of human rights violations on militant workers.

Last 26 August, two active members of War III, Raul Quiroz and Simplicio Anino, were abducted by unidentified armed men. According to a fact sheet distributed by the Task Force Detainees of the Philippines, the two were on their way to Angeles City to invite the workers from the City Lunch and the Los Amigos to their

congress. The two were on board a jeepney bound for Mabalacat when their jeep was flagged down by six armed men. They have not been heard from since.

Torres expressed fears that more workers would become victims of repression with the continuing operation of DPAs.

Aside from the zombies, the installation of military detachments near factories in Bulacan and the Bataan Export Processing Zone (BEPZ), also threaten the workers' right to organize and to hold strikes. In some establishments, military detachments are set up inside the compounds.

Workers in militarized industrial zones note that military men often go around the factories. [passage omitted]

Despite the intimidation, members of War III vowed to continue their struggle for justice even as they urged the workers to safeguard their rights and newly-won freedoms.

Daily Summarizes Turf Fights Sidetracking Cordillera Autonomy

42000019a Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in
English 20 Sep 88 p 1, 7

[Article by Malou Mangahas: "Cordillera Autonomy
Sidetracked by Trivial Problems"]

[Text] Baguio City—In the beginning, the Cordillera autonomy project was touted as "a show window." It was to serve as undying proof of the commitment of government and the new Constitution to respect the right to self-determination of indigenous cultural communities.

Yet the running show in the Cordillera now is how autonomy can get sidetracked, aborted even, by a host of problems and conflicts trivial and profound involving its very exponents.

No one made bones from the start that the road to autonomy was smooth and easy. But here, it seems it is as rugged, unwieldy and difficult as the mountain fastnesses that are the Cordillera.

The quarrels are as petty as who among the appointed officials have right to use xerox machines and building facilities, and why their per diems for meetings should not vary from P200 to P500.

The best of friends at the start of the negotiations for autonomy are now bitter rivals. Ex-priest Conrado Balweg, chief of the Cordillera People's Liberation Army (CPLA) that bolted from the New People's Army (NPA)

is engaged in internecine word war with Abrino Aydinan, chief negotiator for the CPLA and the Cordillera Bodong Association (CBA) before and now chairman of the Cordillera Regional Consultative Commission (CRCC).

Between the officials appointed by President Aquino to pursue the autonomy project, and the region's elected legislators, a fight for turf is evident.

The lawmakers from here have obtained House approval on third reading of Bill No 1348 that seeks to abolish the Cordillera Regional Assembly (CRA), the consultative body composed of sectoral and tribal leaders.

But even officials from Manila say that the lawmakers' main target is the CBA identified partly with Balweg, partly with Aydinan, which threatens to erode the clout and circumstance of old politicians because of its marked presence in the autonomy bodies.

On another plane, the CRCC, CRA, and the Cordillera Executive Board (CEB), the region's interim executive branch, had found fault with their appointing authorities in Malacañang.

Coordination from up here and down there, has not been effective and constant, what with the record turnover of seven Manila officials assigned as coordinator for the Cordillera in the past 2 years.

Among pro-autonomy advocates, there is a sense of resignation, and utter disappointment, over what they consider unreasonable delays in the disbursement of the budgets due the region; the president's appointment of the CEB executive director or boss man from among five nominees; and non-implementation of provisions of Executive Order No 220 that created the Cordillera Administrative Region in July 1987, particularly, on the region's tax share and priority due Cordillerans in appointments to plum public posts.

The Palace is also being blamed for not fighting as hard as it could the legislators' passage of HB 1348, that people here fear, would "water down" the terms of EO 220. A compromise bill has been filed in the Senate, however, that would preserve the CRA in exchange for six slots in the CEB for nominees of lawmakers. The Senate bill was a project sponsored by the Executive Branch.

This mosaic of conflict unfolds amid a "war triangle" disrupting the peace and quiet of this region of 1.5 million people covering the provinces of Abra, Benguet, Ifugao, Kalinga-Apayo and Mountain Province, and Baguio City.

Balweg's CPLA is fighting the NPA that is fighting the armed forces. Estimates of the CPLA's strength vary from 120 to at most 200 men, and this places it in an uneven footing of 1:4 against the NPA's total force of 842, according to records of the military command here.

Since last year, however, the CPLA has requested fire-arms, and obtained some, from the AFP. It has also been offered slots in the new paramilitary force project, the Citizens Armed Force Geographical Units (Cafgu), in recognition of its dedicated pursuit of insurgents. It is said that the CPLA, as counter-foil to the NPA, has freed five AFP battalions of anti-insurgency tasks.

National Security Director Emanuel Soriano is now the Cabinet Officer for Regional Development in the Cordillera, heir of a certainly complex problem. He takes over from Finance Secretary Vicente Jayme who was taken ill lately by ulcers and his deputy, Mario Katigbak.

Jayme, in turn, had only succeeded peace negotiators and Cords previously assigned here from June 1986, namely, Mrs Aquino's brother-in-law and now Sen Agapito Aquino, Ambassador to the U.S. Emanuel Pelaez, Peace Commissioner Alfredo Bengzon, the late Finance Secretary Jaime Ongpin and Economic Planning Secretary Solita Monsod.

Over the weekend, Soriano held a series of meetings with the CEB, CRA, CRCC, CPLA and CBA leaders, that brought out more areas of discord than accord on the autonomy question, apart from a string of administrative and other problems.

The CEB listed 24 "issues" it must settle among its members and with Manila, notably, inadequate office personnel and facilities, delayed and insufficient budget, and its still unnamed executive director. One CEB member laments that over the local radio, criticism has been raised about the board officials' "just loafing around," or needing justification for their existence. But there have been "no impact projects because there is no budget," a CEB paper explained.

Soriano reckons that if only the revenues being raised in the region are made to remain in the region, surplus, rather than deficit spending, would result. In Benguet alone, power-generation alone delivers up to P1 billion revenues a year, but about 90 percent of this is accruing now to the state-owned National Power Corp the province hosts mining operations as well.

The CRCC's problems are more intricate, on the other hand. Assigned to draft the organic act for the region until December this year which Congress must enact into law, the agency's foremost concern is how to generate a massive, efficient and thorough information drive on the autonomy project.

The bottlenecks here are inadequate funds, facilities and personnel and the state of war that prevails in the region. A government radio facility based in La Union needs repair and has limited reach, the Public Information Agency unit has yet to manifest willingness to push, rather than stall, the autonomy project.

In the hinterland where 70 percent of the "grassroots" population lives, fighting among the three armies have discouraged speakers and audience from attending consultations meetings.

Already, the CRCC has proposed negotiations for a ceasefire, so the promises of self-government, respect to ancestral domain and natural resources and customary law that autonomy offers could reach its subjects. Without a massive information campaign, some CRCC members fear the defeat of the autonomy project, one of the Aquino Administration's landmark social justice programs, is not remote, once a plebiscite is called next year.

Soriano's meeting with the CPLA and CBA leaders focused on similar issues and more—the role of Balweg's army in the Cordillera Regional Security Force contemplated in EO 220, and the CPLA's relationship with the AFP.

Ka Manny, CPLA vice chief of staff and a former political science professor in schools here, ran down a series of battles with NPA rebels that the CPLA had won, in what seemed like a surrogate war it is fighting for the AFP. Months ago, the CPLA had requested 450 guns for hundreds of warriors it was training every so often, yet only 50 had been given so far, he said.

While the AFP places the NPA-CPLA manpower ratio at 4:1, Ka Manny claims it is even bigger and the firearms for his army was thus of utmost importance. He has also asked government to shoulder medical treatment of wounded CPLA fighters, "so we can convince our people to all the more do their best in fighting the enemy."

Balweg, Ka Manny reports, had agreed with AFP officers that the CPLA must first get its guns request, before its men are integrated into the Cagfus, and the CPLA is dissolved.

In the CPLA base areas in Abra, Mountain Province and Kalinga-Apayao, Ka Manny asserts that "we are locked in battle with the enemies of government." At the heart of the haggling for firearms, he notes, is what seems like government's lack of trust in the CPLA.

"The CPLA is fighting, even dying, why can't government lend us these things? It seems to us that the government is still in doubt about what CPLA is doing, even if its members are dying," he reasons.

This talk of war has been what Aydinan said was the main cause of the drift between him and Balweg. According to Aydinan formerly a Manila-based journalist who belongs to the Ituale tribe, the CPLA has taken on a "militarist" posture.

He last talked to Balweg in November 1986 after the CPLA reportedly murdered a former comrade in the NPA. "I had to condemn what I perceive was a violation of human rights," Aydinan says, but hastens with "I hope we leave that behind now."

Through the CRCC, Aydinan said, "What I was trying to do was to preserve the unity of the CBA, but he (Balweg) actually moved against me." Aydinan charges that Balweg had aspired to be appointed executive director of the CEB. (The former priest was in Abra over the weekend and could not be reached by the CHRONICLE for comment.)

CBA's executive director, Fred Luben, diminishes the conflict between Aydinan and Balweg as "some differences in opinion," that was "just natural."

From the start, Aydinan said he did not represent the CPLA in the negotiations, but rather, the CBA which was "a coalition of the CPLA and the Montanosa National Solidarity." These days, Aydinan calls himself a representative of the MNS, although the Congress' Commission on Appointments had challenged his confirmation because of some years he spent as an NPA guerrilla.

He had not been bypassed by the CA, although Aydinan found it revolting and ironic that "I have to ask them to accept me as a representative of my people, when my people do recognize me."

While Aydinan pursues what Manila officials who travelled with Soriano observed was the "pragmatic" approach, CBA's five members in the CEB had boycotted the agency's session last Sunday.

In the Balweg-Aydinan tiff, the tension is apparently between the political and military arms of what used to be a united CBA, the assembly of heads of tribes in the Cordillera that is in itself a government. While the government would be hard pressed to pursue autonomy without the CPLA and the section of the CBA it counts as ally, it could not also recognize the CPLA that easily as part of the Cordillera Regional Security Force.

This, once done, could set a very dangerous precedent that Muslim rebel forces in Mindanao could invoke, in the course of the autonomy talks down South.

To the president, however, the dilemma obviously is on which political partisan in the Cordillera she must hitch her bet. Between Aydinan and Balweg, the choices are

tough enough, and still there are the congressmen from the region she must also not antagonize completely. But time, as it passes, is making decision much more difficult.

On 13 September 1986 at Mount Data Lodge, Mrs Aquino formalized a ceasefire according with Balweg, in a "sipat" of tribal ceremony of exchanging tokens of friendship. She gave Balweg a rosary, a Bible and an M-16 baby Armalite rifle with a yellow ribbon. In turn, she received a shield, a spear and an ax.

By Cordillera custom, the gifts would not be returned until, of course, the friendship must be severed. Among some tribes, there is supposedly talk about returning at least one of the tokens, because the 2 years from the Mount Data accords, little, in the view of the people here, has been achieved.

Last year, during the first anniversary of the Mount Data meeting, no one from National Government attended commemorative rites. This year, the story was repeated.

To Soriano, thus belongs the unenviable task of picking up the scattered pieces of trust, friendship and unity that gave birth to the Cordillera autonomy project.

Military, Local Executives Discuss Coordination of Civil Programs in Counterinsurgency
42000019f Manila THE MANILA TIMES in English
9-10 Oct 88 pp 1, 6

[Article by Joe Capadocia]

9 Oct 88 pp 1, 6-'Verbal Joust' Over Issues

[Text] For 2 days last week, local executives and defense-military officials engaged in a spirited verbal 'joust' over the crucial issues of national security and development.

About 200 top-ranked local executives—governors, mayors and regional heads of line agencies—and Armed Forces service and field commanders rout at Camp Aguinaldo for the conference workshop on National Peace and Order.

The local executives, frontliners in the implementation of development programs at the grassroot levels, told the military: "We cannot effectively and efficiently implement our socio-economic development projects in the countryside. You have to assure us that the villages are free of insurgents and criminal. [quotations as received]

The military commanders shot back: "Look, we are doing our part in running after the communist rebels and crushing the armed components of the New People's Army. But that is not just about all, you also have to do your share."

In effect, the AFP told the civilian sector of the government that military action alone would not solve the nagging problem of insurgency and development.

"We cannot simply go on hunting, arresting and killing the rebels. Comprehensive development projects should come in the complement our efforts in attacking the very root causes of insurgency," they said. [sentence as received]

Initially, the discussions seemed to drift into the never ending chicken-and-egg controversy.

But Defense Secretary Fidel V. Ramos, in his welcome remarks, set forth the tone for the panel and workshop discussions.

"We all share the vision of seeing our country both progressive and free. The government's response to this is a two-pronged program in economic recovery and national security where one is as important as the other—indeed one is useless without the other," Ramos stressed.

Secretary Luis Santos of the Department of Local Governments, co-host of the conference, also spelled out the task of the action-planning workshops.

"Coordinated efforts between the government and private sector should be reconciled in effecting a total approach strategy in economic recovery and national security," Santos said in his message.

That "total approach strategy" had been the battlecry of the defense establishment when it launched a self-imposed 5-year timetable to lick the communist insurgency.

The timetable, started off in 1986 after the EDSA Revolution, had run mid-course this year for the final objective in 1992.

The defense formula it is using was based on a four-step methodology to "de-influence" rebel-infested barangays. Latest defense estimates placed at 18.7 per cent the number of barangays, of the total 40,000 nationwide, yet to be cleared of communist infiltration.

It involves the "clearing operation" by maneuver and mobile forces, "holding operations" by territorial forces such as the PC and the police, including the civilian volunteer organizations and CAFGUs, and the "consolidating" and "development" operations involving a combination of military and civilian agencies of government.

It is at the latter phase that the military is urging greater support from the regional-local executives and line agencies and government.

But the local executives also appeared no better off than their military counterparts.

Breaking into four workshop groups—Region III (Central Luzon), Metro Manila, Region IV (Southern Tagalog), and Region V (Bicol)—the participants immediately identified the following major problems they are encountering:

- Extreme poverty and lack of economic opportunities.
- Rampant graft and corruption in the government.
- Meager funding and material resources.
- Slow administration of justice.
- Insurgency and criminality.
- Human rights violations.
- Indifference to government programs and services.
- Slow pace of development in far-flung areas.
- Lack of educational facilities and information programs.

These and other concerns surfaced prominently in the first stage of the four-series of conference-workshops the DND and DLG are holding in various parts of the country this month.

Similar conference-workshops are also lined up in Baguio City for Regions 1, 2, and the Cordillera Autonomous Region on 10-12 October; Cebu City on 24-25 October for Regions 6, 7 and 8; and Cagayan de Oro City on 28-29 October for Regions 9, 10, 11 and 12.

10 Oct 88 pp 1, 6—Defense, Development Papers Presented

[Text] Strategies formulated by the defense-military establishment on national peace and order and blueprint for socio-economic progress by development planners and implementors are intertwined.

This concept evolved from the strong interaction among local executives and military officials in the recently-concluded conference-workshop on national peace and order at Camp Aguinaldo.

In a policy paper, the Defense Department admitted military action was not a solution to the insurgency problem.

"The only effective and lasting solution is a composite political, economic, social and military strategy," it added.

The paper premised the strategy on certain concepts and principles pertaining to insurgency and its counter responses:

- There is insurgency because there are serious ills and imbalances in the national body, manifested in the deplorable conditions of poverty, ignorance, diseases,

injustice and corruption. The response: Eradication of these ills which are the root causes.

- Insurgency as a form of social conflict is multi-dimensional, cutting across the political, economic, socio-cultural and military facets of the national life.
- In the total counterinsurgency effort, the government and private sectors have an important role to play. Both sectors must coordinate their roles and functions.
- There is no such a thing as military solution to insurgency, as seems to be the common belief. But there is and must be a composite solution—political, economic, socio-cultural and military.

Not one of these components, independently, can succeed. Truly, the total counterinsurgency effort is only as strong and effective as the weakest component.

- The object of the application of military or armed force to insurgency is to curb or reduce its growth. It cannot eradicate the causes upon which insurgency breeds and thrives.

The insurgents may all be eliminated but the seeds of insurgency will remain. In due time, insurgency will resurrect if its causes continue to exist.

The lasting solution must be sought in removing the causes, or reducing them to such a level as to allow their resolution through a peaceful, non-violent process.

These principles, the paper said, laid the framework to the three-pronged counterinsurgency strategy by the Department of National Defense: security operations, development, and reconciliation.

The operational approach of the strategy, as enumerated in the early part of this report, is the clearing, holding, consolidating and developing operations.

The local executives, on the other hand, had developed the following development strategies:

- Institutional "bottoms-up" planning, involving the participation of barangay officials and regional executives at all levels of development program.
- Accelerated agro-industrial programs to curb unemployment and underemployment.
- Extensive training and value formation programs to reduce abuses and human rights violations.
- Streamlining of procedures and the strengthening of the prosecution system to reduce or eliminate red tape, graft and corruption and political interference in development programs.
- Massive information and educational campaign to eliminate psycho-social problems.
- Closer and better coordination among the military-police and civilian sectors in reducing and eliminating insurgency and criminality.
- Immediate implementation of the Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Program.

Ramos Cites Mindanao Funding as 'Price' for Improved Peace

42000018d Manila *THE MANILA TIMES in English*
10 Oct 88 pp 1, 6

[Text] Mindanao, once a backward, neglected region, was now getting more government attention, Defense Secretary Fidel V. Ramos said yesterday.

Ramos said Mindanao had been receiving a fair share of the national budget, most specially in support of public works and economic development projects.

The defense chief said no less than President Aquino acknowledged the strong need for pouring in more government assistance into the region, long considered the hot bed of communist and Moslem rebellions.

President Aquino, according to Ramos, has urged Congress to slice out certain amounts in the proposed 1989 budget from various departments of government to generate a special fund of at least P400 million for the four regions of Mindanao.

Ramos made the disclosure during the regional peace and order council consultation meeting in Cagayan de Oro City the other day where he described the new national focus on the southern main island as its "price" for remarkably improving its peace and order condition.

Ramos is the Cabinet Officer for Regional Development for southwestern Mindanao.

Mindanao has 25 per cent of the more than 57 million Filipinos, but the allocation for public works projects and government services in previous years was roughly 18 per cent of the national budget, comparable only to what Metro Manila and Southern Tagalog received annually.

Ramos pointed out that the President was already informed that as far as the current nationwide peace and order was concerned, Regions 9, 10, 11 and 12 performed the "best," leaving behind the 10 other regions of Luzon and the Visayas.

Based on the continuing research and analysis of the military, national and intra-regional records of performance comparing the first semester of 1988 to the last 5 years, Ramos revealed that Region 10 had performed outstandingly compared to the other regions of the country.

Ramos also said the study showed the yearly decline in the overall average number of communist attacks and other violent incidents in Mindanao, most specially in Region 10, during the past 5 years.

Northern Mindanao had the lowest number of violent incidents this year, Ramos said.

The defense chief attributed the overwhelming success of peace and order drive in Mindanao to the reinforcement of linkages between the military, the civilians and local government units, the creation of civilian volunteer organizations and the full implementation of the government's three-tiered defense system in rebel-infested areas.

Columnist Analyzes 'Constitutional Coup' in Ramos' New Powers

42000018b Manila *BUSINESSWORLD in English*
3 Oct 88 p 4

[Commentary by Antonio C. Abaya in the "On the Other Hand" column: "A Constitutional Coup"]

[Text] When the Aquino Government was tottering on the brink of disaster in the latter half of 1987, there were speculations that unstoppable forces were at work that would compel President Aquino to resign, leading to the rise of Vice President Laurel to the presidency. It was Blas Ople who coined the phrase "constitutional coup" to describe the then impending change in leadership.

To the credit of President Aquino, she was able to stare everyone in the face, and it was everyone else, not she, who blinked. More things are apparently wrought by prayer than this world of ambitious men dreams of.

Now President Aquino has repaid everyone in kind. She has just pulled off her own constitutional coup.

A new administrative code, drafted in 1987 by Luis Villafuerte (now Governor of Camarines Sur) and signed by President Aquino on 25 July 1987 as a midnight decree, just before the newly elected Congress convened, will take effect on 4 November, giving the secretary of national defense the new title and office of vice commander-in-chief of the armed forces.

It has not been explained why there is a time gap of 15 months between presidential signature and implementation. But Executive Order No 292 bestows on the secretary of national defense extraordinary powers that were probably not envisioned by the framers of the 1987 Constitution.

By virtue of EO 292, the defense secretary will have, starting 4 November, full supervision and effective control over the 165,000-strong AFP and the 54,000-men Integrated National Police. This plus the Office of Civil Defense, the National Defense College, the Philippine Veterans Office, the Government Arsenal and the Philippine Military Academy.

This would make Fidel Ramos, the current defense secretary, the most powerful person in the Philippines. He would outrank AFP Chief-of-Staff General Renato de Villa. And he would pack more wallop than President Aquino, the nominal commander-in-chief, whose hold

on the AFP and the other military bodies, though established constitutionally, is—realistically speaking—only ceremonial. EO 292 also effectively puts the vice president permanently outside the kulambo.

Has president Aquino unwittingly created a Frankenstein monster in the new office of vice-commander-in-chief?

What was the motivation of Luis Villafuerte in creating such an office investing it with so much power? Was he expecting to be named secretary of national defense? Or was he doing it at the bidding of someone else with Napoleonic ambitions or devious intentions?

Was President Aquino aware of the implications of what she was putting her signature to? If not, then we are in big trouble. For then it would mean that she does not control her own government.

If she was perfectly aware of the meaning of her act—whether or not EO 292 had been drafted at her bidding—then we would have to credit her with more political acumen and Machiavellian cunning than her cultivated image of a selfless and saintly housewife has led us to believe.

Remember that EO 292 was signed slightly more than a month before the 28 August coup, the event that more than any other apparently convinced her that Vice President Laurel had foreknowledge of—if not was actually involved in—plots against her.

This tends to suggest that even before 28 August 1987, President Aquino had already developed a smoldering antipathy towards her vice-president, in much the same way that President Marcos before her was, as he openly confessed, “allergic to vice presidents.”

It would probably be impossible for us ordinary mortals to know the feelings of insecurity that people on the throne experience as a result of real or imagined machinations of ambitious and impatient crown princes.

President Marcos solved this by abolishing the office of vice president and scheming to have his wife, the Singing Pig, positioned just an oink away from the presidency... in case he pigged out unexpectedly.

President Aquino apparently decided to solve this by naming a vice-commander-in-chief who, invested with all that power, will have no motivation to usurp more and so will not stage a coup against her. But who, if she were to die before her term ends in 1992, can be expected—human nature being what it is—to grab the presidency for himself and shut out the constitutional successor.

Anyone but that clown Laurel, seems to be the presidential intent. This in spite of the fact that had he not given way to her in December 1985, she would not be president today.

The serendipitous beneficiary of all this Machiavellian maneuvering denies that he wants to grab power for himself, arguing—quite correctly—that he was not the secretary of national defense and had no inkling that he would be appointed to that position, when EO 292 was drafted and signed.

That is certainly true. Which is probably why I have this recurrent image of the gentle Fidel Ramos laughing all the way to Malacañang.

Church, Military Meet on Differences, Form Board in Cebu

Isleta, Others View ‘Mutual Suspicion’

42000018a Cebu City SUN STAR DAILY in English
28 Sep 88 pp 4, 23

[Text] Mutual suspicion between the church and the military and the church's lack of understanding and awareness of military operations were among the problems raised by both sectors during the establishment yesterday of the Church and Defense Consultative Conference (Cadence) at the Sacred Heart Center, D. Jakosalem St., Cebu City.

The problems were raised during a whole-day seminar workshop which brought military officials and local church leaders together to forge harmony and understanding of each other's role as well as to resolve specific problems and complaints.

The establishment of Cadence in Cebu and in the rest of the country was in response to the president's directive to the Department of National Defense to hold dialogs with leaders of various Church groups.

During yesterday's seminar workshop, the church participants, both Catholic and Protestants, also identified other problems such as labelling surveillance and indiscriminate shooting by the military.

The causes of insurgency were also discussed by the participants who were divided into three groups.

However, solutions were also suggested, such as periodic dialogs between parish priests and station commanders and regular visitation of military officers to parish priests and vice-versa.

Big Factor

The organization of the regional, city and provincial chapters of Cadence here was facilitated by Brigadier General Honesto Isleta, commanding general of the Civil-Military Relation of the Armed Forces; Colonel Oscar Florendo, Armed Forces spokesman and acting deputy chief of staff for Civil-Military Operations; and Colonel Bienvenido Castillo, Armed Forces chief of the chaplain service.

The local military was led by Visayas Command (Viscom) Chief Brigadier General Jesus Hermosa and Recom 7 Brigadier General Mariano Baccay Jr.

The Catholic Church here was represented by Auxiliary Archbishop Msgr Manuel Salvador and Auxiliary Bishop Msgr Camilo Gregorio while the United Church of Christ in the Philippines (UCCP) was represented by Bishop Patrocinio Apura.

Said Florendo in an interview: "The church is a big factor in the country in any aspect like economic and security. And the people need their assistance."

Isleta, in another interview, said joint investigations by the church and military on specific cases of interest to both sectors are among the tasks Cadence will be involved in.

Skirmished

This year, the local military and the church "skirmished" over three incidents—a military raid on a Catholic nunnery in Labangon where suspected New People's Army (NPA) members were allegedly being hidden and the unauthorized pronouncements of Viscom Deputy Col Apolinario Castaño who said there are 1,000 nuns and priests who are NPA members all over the country.

Another incident was a church-sponsored investigation of harassments allegedly perpetrated by paramilitary troopers in three mountain barangays in Danao. The local military objected to the findings since the Danao City Government and the military were not represented in the probe.

Meanwhile, co-chairman of the regional, city and provincial Cadence chapters took their oaths towards the end of the workshop.

For Metro Cebu, the co-chairman were Msgr Salvador and Cebu Metrodiscom Chief Colonel Cesar Avenilla; for the provincial chapter, the co-chairmen were PC Provincial Commander Colonel Rodolfo Garcia and Msgr Gregorio and for the regional chapter, the co-chairmen were Brig Gen Baccay and Msgr Salvador.

It was suggested that Hermosa and Vidal be made members of the national chapters.

The participants were also urged to organize Cadence chapters on the municipal level.

Bishop on Man's Dignity

42000018a Cebu City SUN STAR DAILY in English
28 Sep 88 pp 4, 22

[Text] A Catholic Church official yesterday reminded the military of man's dignity and his destiny beyond life

and that the Church has its own rights in pursuit of a Divine mission.

Msgr Camilo Gregorio, auxiliary bishop of Cebu Archdiocese, addressing the military during the establishment of the Church and Defense Consultative Conference (Cadence), further said, "The security of the state can lead sometimes to the subjugation of man in violation of his dignity.... One can never justify violations of the fundamental rights of man.

"Part of the church's job is to remind you of the dignity of man and his destiny beyond life," he said.

Meanwhile, Brig Gen Honesto Isleta, commanding officer of the Armed Forces Civil-Military Relations Services, said that the thrust of the Armed Forces is to fight insurgency.

In his speech, Isleta explained the importance of civil-military operations (CMOs) as a way of maintaining people's faith in the government and the military.

Thrust

Gregorio, for his part, said the Church has a three-dimensional thrust vis-a-vis its relationship with the military. These are: a soul companion, a feedback friend and a co-educator of the military.

The auxiliary bishop said it is important for the military to note that the church is a juridical community with rights in pursuit of a Divine mission.

Describing the church as a guidance counsellor, Gregorio said, "Without conscience and moral direction, man can destroy himself.... No matter how beautiful the AFP objectives are, it can also lead to destruction" without guidance.

Although Gregorio said the church "is in solidarity with you in pursuit of peace," it must remind the AFP about the dignity and destiny of man." [quotation marks as published]

Moreover, Gregorio quoted the Holy Father, Pope John Paul II, as saying, "The military must graduate in three levels not only as custodians of security and defenders of freedom but also servants of peace."

Nevertheless, Gregorio congratulated Cadence for establishing CMOs.

Penetrate

For his part, Isleta said the military's thrust in its CMOs is to penetrate communist-influenced barangays to win back the people's support to the government.

"The barangays are the sources of manpower supply for the communist led New People's Army (NPA)," he said adding

that the military is concerned also with the political, economic and socio-cultural affairs of the people.

The objective of CMOs, added Isleta, is "to improve the stability, internal security and the peace and order situation" by involving government and non-government units.

To attain the CMO objectives, Isleta said soldiers are taught value orientation and formation and are given the proper motivation.

The military officer also talked of the Civilian Armed Forces Geographical Units (Cafgu) as another means of countering the insurgency movement. It acts as a stay-behind force to protect the community that has been cleared (of insurgents), explained Isleta.

Church Self-Policing Agreed; 'Red' List Denied

42000018a Cebu City SUN STAR DAILY in English
28 Sep 88 p 2

[Text] Brig Gen Honesto Isleta, commanding general of the Civil-Military Relations Services, yesterday said there is no military list of nuns and priests who are active in the underground movement.

"None that I know of... unless a captured communist document says so," Isleta told reporters at the Sacred Heart Center along D. Jakosalem St., Cebu City where the Church and Defense Consultative Conference (Cadence) seminar workshop was held.

The 54-year-old general made this statement in the light of unauthorized pronouncements of Visayas Command (Viscom) Deputy Colonel Apolinario Castaño who was recently relieved by higher command.

To recall, Castaño had alleged that there are 1,000 nuns and priests all over the country who are members of the New People's Army (NPA).

Under the memorandum of agreement that has been signed by Church and Defense officials, Isleta said the church will police its own ranks.

Correct

"If they believe they have such (CPP-NPA) members then they will correct them, sanction them...", said Isleta.

He however indicated that if they cannot correct or control their members, then they can report them to the military.

Asked whether church-initiated probes involving military men "carry weight" insofar as the military is concerned, Isleta answered, "Anybody can conduct an investigation."

"But we in the Armed Forces conduct an investigation if we receive a direct complaint, complaints of cause-oriented organizations or human rights organizations," he added.

Isleta also said the special action committees of area commands can initiate investigations even without a directive from higher headquarters.

Ramos Ties Support Priorities to Peace, Order Councils

42000018c Manila THE MANILA TIMES in English
9 Oct 88 p 4

[Article by Danny Florida: "Idle Peace Councils Warned"]

[Text] Cagayan de Oro—Towns and cities which do not have "working" peace and order councils will fund themselves at the bottom rung of the order of priorities for the allocation of support from the national government.

Defense Secretary Fidel V. Ramos raised this stern warning at a meeting he had with Northern Mindanao military commanders at Camp Evangelista here last Friday afternoon.

Ramos also revealed that:

- President Aquino would issue soon an order making the Cabinet Officers for Regional Development also the CORDs for peace and order.
- The national peace and order council would take over the management of the National Rehabilitation and Development Program for rebel returnees, and a P300-million fund was being allocated by the government for this purpose.

Ramos gave the warning on idle local peace and order councils on being informed by Colonel Triunfo Agustin, PC Regional Command 10 chief, that 27 of 116 towns in Northern Mindanao had yet to organize their POCs.

Agustin told Ramos, Defense Civil Relations Undersecretary Leonardo Quisumbing and representatives of other government agencies that Tangub, one of the seven cities in the region, still did not have a POC.

Ramos directed Agustin and the other commanders to remind the local governments concerned that "municipalities, cities that do not have working (POCs)... will not [be] able to get any support from the national government," particularly the national POC.

Those which had not yet organized their POCs or whose POCs were not yet operational would surely get "very low marks," he said.

The POCs are among the "linkages" being strengthened by the government for "closer coordination and cooperation" among local government officials, civic leaders and military-police commanders to "maximize citizen participation" in the counterinsurgency campaign.

Among their functions are to plan, supervise and assess courses of action for the security of the community, including intelligence information gathering and processing and establishment of an early warning system against threats to peace and order.

On the CORDs' new peace and order function, Ramos said: "That is about to come out as an order of the president."

This would give the CORDs a "special role" in the government's effort to facilitate coordination between its development thrusts and its security program, he said.

Under the CORD program, a Cabinet member is assigned to coordinate and facilitate the development of a particular region.

Ramos, for instance, is the CORD head for Western Mindanao.

In other developments:

- Ramos denied a published report (not in THE MANILA TIMES), quoting an unnamed military source, that renegade ex-Army Lt Col Gregorio "Gringo" Honasan was now in the custody of the military.

He said he was sure he would have been informed about this if the report were true.

- Asked by the TIMES to comment on another daily's report that the President's decision to postpone the barangay elections was prompted by another right-wing plot to topple her government toward the year-end, Ramos could only say "I don't know."

The plot is supposedly code-named "Three Kings" and the plotters reportedly include the Honasan-led Reform the AFP Movement, politicians, Marcos cronies and vice lords.

Earlier, at the regional POC conference here, Ramos had said that insofar as the defense-military establishment was concerned, its assessment was that to conduct the polls next month might hold back the momentum of the government's development thrusts.

This, in turn, would adversely affect the peace and order gains resulting from such momentum, he said.

Meanwhile, the official Philippine News Agency reported from Camp Aquino in Tarlac that Brig Gen Guillermo Flores, Army 7th Infantry Division commander, said Honasan and the other leaders of the failed coup attempt on 28 August 1987 were now hiding in Metro Manila and nearby provinces.

The PNA quoted Flores as saying, "Honasan and his group and other extreme-rightist elements," like ex-Brig Gen Jose Maria Zumel and ex-PC Maj Reynaldo Cabautan, "could not afford to abandon Metro Manila because most of their financial support and communication network are located in the area."

Columnist Reports 'Nationalist Economist' Goes Underground After Threats

42000020b Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER
in English 16 Oct 88 p 5

[Commentary by Hilarion M. Henares, Jr, in the "Make My Day!" column: "Ding Lichauco Goes Underground"]

[Excerpts] Alejandro Lichauco, nationalist economist, conqueror of Bernie Villegas in the Battle of the Balds debate on television, has finally gone underground, and that is no kid-Ding. For the last five days, he has been living the life of the hunted, away from wife Nita and home sweet home, upon the suggestion of the police who believe that he may be the object of an assassination plot.

A week ago, three burly and obviously armed men were sighted at 4th Street, New Manila, QC, "casing" Ding's office. On investigation, these men were reported to have been making inquiries about Ding.

Not only that they accosted Ding's driver, Nestor Nino, and attempted to extract from him information about Ding's residence. One of them gripped the arm of the driver and tried to lead him to a secluded corner of the churchyard of Mt Carmel Church in front of Ding's office. Fortunately the driver was able to extricate himself and rushed to the office to report.

Ding in turn reported the incident to the QC Police, to Major Campos who entered his account in the police blotter, and assigned a surveillance team to investigate.

The police told Ding that based on their observations of vehicular movements in the area of his office, they suspect that Ding's movements are being monitored by "hostile elements out to execute him." They suspect that a van, a car, and at least five men are involved.

Ding's driver Nestor did not show up for the last five days, and finally sent word that he is quitting because of fear for his life.

Whatever is happening to Ding is reflective of what is happening to our society today. The goons and hoodlums are taking over, and it is time that decent elements fight back, and fight back with the same ferocity that these assholes of society employ, if that is the only way to protect themselves.

If I know Ding Lichauco, who is my favorite cousin and who was flyweight champion of Harvard, he is not taking this lying down. He will show that when aroused to self-defense, decent citizens can be smarter, tougher, and more ferocious than these scum of the earth.

Who is gunning for Ding Lichauco? Ding is quick to discount certain of his antagonists, and has a pretty good idea who the culprit is.

By hoodlums Ding does not mean only the stupid, cowardly and ignorant trigger men who obviously look upon killing as another form of employment. They only follow the orders of their bosses who must ultimately answer for their crimes. The masterminds may be prominent and prestigious members of society, living in affluent villages and basking in respectability—who are nevertheless hoodlums, and who often have hoodlum children gone out of control.

And so Alejandro Lichauco, our formidable nationalist, who never had to go underground fighting Marcos during the dark days of martial law, now goes underground for the first time, and ironically during the period of restored democracy.

He goes underground, not to hide or run away, but precisely to fight back. And if I know Ding's network of friends and associates, of all ideological stripes, who will be helping him unmask and get at the mastermind behind the plot against his life, then that dungheap is in real trouble. In "the most dangerous game" which he started, he may yet turn out to be the hunted instead of the hunter.

In Richard Connell's "The Most Dangerous Game," Rainsford, a famous hunter was marooned on an island owned by rich nobleman Gen Zaroff with a vicious pack of bloodhounds. He gave Rainsford a knife, a few day's food supply and one day's start, then proceeded to hunt him down with a pistol and a vicious pack of dogs.

At last the hunter tracked down the hunted to the water's edge, and surmised that his prey had risked swimming out into the shark-infested waters.

Zaroff went back to his castle and as he prepared to go to bed, a voice whispered from the shadows, "Good evening, my friend, who is the hunted now?"

Rainsford, hunted-turned-hunter, had walked by the water's edge back to the castle, and later, spent a restful night on Zaroff's bed.

Watch Ding Lichauco do the same.

Pampanga Gets 20 Million Peso Rural Development Funds

42000019e Manila *THE MANILA TIMES in English*
10 Oct 88 p 2

[Article by Joe B. Marquez]

[Excerpt] San Fernando, Pampanga—A total of P20 million has been released by the Department of Budget and Management to accelerate the implementation of the provincial government's rural industrialization program.

Governor Bren Z. Guiao said the amount would enable the local administration to pursue the livelihood program for Pampanga residents.

The program, called RICH (Rural Industrialization Can Happen) is being undertaken by the provincial government in cooperation with the Technology and Livelihood Resource Center and the private sector represented by the Kapampangan Development Foundation.

"The RICH program will help boost rural development for the attainment of social and economic progress in the province's 21 towns and Angeles City," Guiao explained.

He cited the advantages of the program such as employment generation, increased productivity and expanded industrial and business opportunities.

The Pampanga governor also noted that Pampanga is now one of the leading provinces in the country in terms of industrial growth. It is also the leading exporter of home industry products, based on a recent report by the Department of Trade and Industry.

"The program is therefore, timely and indispensable in view of these economic development trends," Guiao stressed. "We have to sustain this industrial growth to make Pampanga a real model for the country in economic development." [passage omitted]

Official Says 14 Billion Pesos Lost Annually to Smuggling

42000019c Manila *THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English* 8 Oct 88 p 9

[Article by Cristina Pastor]

[Text] About P14 billion in annual revenue is being lost by the government to "large-scale smuggling" through regular ports of entry like the airport or coastal harbor.

Economic Intelligence and Investigation Bureau (EIIB) Commissioner Jose T. Almonte made the revelation yesterday before the House committee on ethics where he appeared to explain the "graft list" prepared by his agency for the Department of Finance.

The EIIB report contained the names of two House members—Rep Bienvenido Marquez Jr. (Quezon) and one identified only as a certain Congressman Yap. There are three legislators in the House surnamed Yap: Jose Yap (Tarlac), Lorna Verano Yap (Pasay) and Renato Yap (Quezon City).

Almonte placed the level of smuggling at 30 to 50 percent of the freight-on-board value of import. This, he said, could amount to P14 billion in "money cost."

He added that 90 to 95 per cent of smuggling activities are done "in connivance with people in authority."

"This open and shameless kind of smuggling can obviously be done only in connivance with people in authority—and our investigation so far indicates the participation of, among others, some police and Constabulary personnel," he said.

Almonte said the report he had submitted to Finance Secretary Vicente Jayme was not only to alert the official of the extent of involvement of law enforcers in "syndicated smuggling," but also to "plead for remedial measures" to curb the practice.

He explained before the committee, headed by Rep Lorenzo Sarmiento (Davao del Norte), how Marquez's name was included in the EIIB report.

Almonte said the EIIB last August intercepted two trucks that were about to load alleged contraband at the Unisan town seashore in Quezon.

The trucks contained blue seal cigarets and bottles of imported liquor.

"Each truck cost P5 million according to estimates," Almonte said.

He narrated: "One of our men was able to intercept a radio transmission from one of the drivers of the trucks. Some people were coming to reinforce them."

The reinforcement turned out to be two Capital Regional Command (Capcom) soldiers and one Parañaque policeman. Upon learning of the incident, Capcom Chief Brig Gen Alexander Aguirre immediately ordered the dismissal of the two soldiers.

Almonte said he now considers the case closed because of the "appropriate action" taken by Aguirre. But he said one of his agents had filed the following information:

"Some action men or Batabata of Rep Bienvenido Marquez were reported to be seen acting as lookouts and providing security to the ship-to-shore loading."

Almonte said the report of his agent was not conclusive. "The EIIB never branded anyone an economic saboteur," he said.

He said the EIIB would further investigate the so-called "action men" of Marquez who he refused to identify.

Almonte added the EIIB did not further investigate the congressman who, he said, "may not be aware of the incident at all."

MPs Move To Control Foreigners' Land Acquisition

42000024 Bangkok *THE NATION* in English
6 Oct 88 pp 1, 2

[Text] The government, responding to concerns raised by MPs over "land-grabbing" by foreigners, vowed yesterday to propose a bill that would impose strict control on land deals involving aliens.

The promise came as the House of Representatives failed to decide on a bill which serves the same purpose but sparked fears that tough controls on land ownership would affect the investment atmosphere.

The pending bill, sponsored by Democrat MP Arkom Engchuan, would allow land officials to check financial documents of shareholders of companies financed or partially owned by foreigners when it comes to land purchase.

Government and opposition MPs voiced support for the idea to curb what is said to be rapidly expanding foreign-owned property in Thailand, but some of them admitted the issue is "very sensitive."

Many parliamentarians are known to be major landlords themselves.

Prachakorn Thai party leader Samak Sundaravej warned that stringent measures against alien land ownership would discourage foreign investment.

As the law prohibits foreigners from owning land, many foreign businessmen have hired local people and corporate entities as their front men in buying land in many provinces, causing prices in the areas to skyrocket.

There are no confirmed statistics of how much land is now in the hands of foreigners, but concerned parties say the situation is alarming, particularly in Chachoengsao, Chon Buri, Prachuab Khiri Khan and Petchaburi provinces.

Foreign landowners reportedly include Japanese, Taiwanese, Korean, Singaporean, European and Hong Kong businessmen. Since their currencies are relatively strong, they find luxurious life in Thailand more affordable than in their home countries.

The increasing quantities of land virtually owned by foreigners are considered by many a threat to economic and political security in the long run and prompted calls for authority to investigate land deals involving foreigners.

The soaring land process prompted by speculations have threatened to delay several development projects, and informed sources said recently the Office of the Eastern Seaboard Development Programme had asked the government to quickly solve the problem.

Akrom's draft legislation would impose jail terms and fines on the "front men" or anyone who violates provisions in the bill, an amendment of the Land Act.

The bill would also require foreign-owned firms to be more specific when stating their purpose in their applications to buy land.

Akrom said during the House debate on the bill that Thai people are finding it more and more difficult to purchase land in areas attracting foreigners.

Deputy Interior Minister Snoh Thienthong said land prices in some areas have been boosted "a hundred times" due to speculation.

"That is alarming," he said.

Democrat Viroj Na Bangchang, who co-sponsored the bill, cited some recreation areas virtually owned by foreigners where Thais are not allowed.

"A golf course in Chon Buri allows only Japanese," he said.

Samak, however, suggested that land be leased to foreign investors to encourage investment.

"If we invite someone to our home, we should not show so many restrictions," he said. "I'm also a nationalist, but I think we should not be too possessive."

POLITICAL

Cultural, Economic Cooperation With Soviets Promoted

*BK0511080388 Hanoi VNA in English
0700 GMT 5 Nov 88*

[Text] Hanoi VNA 5 Nov—An agreement on cooperation between the southern province of Dong Nai and the Adzharia autonomous Republic in Georgia has been signed during the "Days of Vietnamese Culture" in the Georgian Soviet Socialist Republic. Under the agreement, valid until 2005, Dong Nai province and Adzharia will develop their direct ties in the fields of economy, culture, and science and technology, including joint ventures; exchange of officials' study tours and art troupes, and organization of the "day of Dong Nai" in Adzharia and the "days of Adzharia" in Dong Nai.

CPV Greets Austrian Communist Party Anniversary

*BK0211153488 Hanoi VNA in English
1508 GMT 2 Nov 88*

[Text] Hanoi VNA 2 Nov—The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam today sent a message of greetings to the Communist Party of Austria [CPA] Central Committee on the party's 70th founding anniversary.

The message notes: "The CPA has been in the van of the struggle of the Austrian working class and people against the monopoly capitalist forces, and for broadening the rights to life and democracy, and for a policy of peace and active neutrality, thus making great contributions to the common struggle for peace, national independence, democracy and socialism in Europe and all over the world.

"The Vietnamese working class and people have constantly followed with sympathies, and supported your struggle."

Cooperation Accord Signed With Congolese City

*BK0311095288 Hanoi VNA in English
0705 GMT 3 Nov 88*

[Excerpt] Hanoi VNA 3 Nov—A delegation of Point Noire City (the People's Republic of Congo) headed by Mayor J. Mitamou recently paid a 5-day visit to Ho Chi Minh City.

On this occasion, Mayor of Ho Chi Minh City Phan Van Khai and Mayor of Point Noire J. Mitamou signed an agreement establishing sisterly relations between the two cities with a view to expanding cooperation in political, economic, cultural, artistic and sport fields.

The two sides also signed a cooperation agreement for 1988-1990, under which the two cities will exchange specialists in agriculture and handicraft, and promote cooperation in social, cultural and medical fields.

Scientific Cooperation With Laos Promoted

*BK0111161088 Hanoi VNA in English
1510 GMT 1 Nov 88*

[Text] Hanoi VNA 1 Nov—A plan on scientific and technical cooperation between Vietnam and Laos for 1988-89 was signed here on October 28.

Signatories were Dang Huu, head of the State Commission for Sciences and Technology, and Suly Nanthavong [name as received], Lao minister of sciences materials and technology, who led a delegation of his ministry on a friendship visit to Vietnam from October 18-29.

While here, the Lao guests were received by Do Muoi, Politburo member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers, and visited a number of scientific and technical institutions in Hanoi, Ho Chi Minh City, and the Mekong River delta provinces of Tay Ninh and Long An.

HCM City Meeting Marks Bolshevik Revolution, Treaty Anniversaries

*BK0811140888 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
1100 GMT 4 Nov 88*

[Excerpt] According to a Ho Chi Minh City-based Voice of Vietnam correspondent, a solemn meeting was jointly organized at the City Theater on the evening of 3 November by the city party committee, the city people's committee, the Fatherland Front City Committee, the Committee for Solidarity and Friendship with the World Peoples, and the Vietnamese-Soviet Friendship Association to mark the 10th anniversary of the signing of the Vietnamese-Soviet Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation and the 71st anniversary of the Great October Soviet [as heard] Revolution.

Attending the meeting were Comrades Vo Tran Chi, member of the party Central Committee and secretary of the city party committee; Phan Van Khai, member of the party Central Committee and chairman of the city people's committee; and (Mukhen Rudolf Dororik), Soviet consul general; many Soviet specialists on work assignment in the city; and nearly 300 representatives of the various committees, sectors, mass societies, and military organizations.

On behalf of the Ho Chi Minh City Party Organization and People's Committee, Comrade Quang Chanh, vice-chairman of the city people's committee, brought out the Soviet Union's good cooperation with and effective assistance to Vietnam.

Hanoi Party Committee Discusses Party Development

BK0811094288 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
0500 GMT 7 Nov 88

[Text] On 3 and 4 November, the Hanoi Municipal Party Committee met to discuss the plan for implementing the party Central Committee's Fifth Plenum resolution on party development from now until the end of 1990. Earlier, the municipal party committee already thoroughly studied the spirit and contents of the resolution. Then, the various party echelons in the municipality established implementation plans for their own units and contributed their views to the draft plan of the municipal party committee.

Based on the guidelines, objectives, and urgent duties of the party Central Committee's party development task, and proceeding from the realities in and position of the capital, the Hanoi Municipal Party Committee set forth an implementation plan focussing on the following issues:

- Continue to create unanimous agreement on the requirements and contents of renovation in accordance with the sixth party congress both in terms of theoretical basis and practical action, then, on this basis, create changes in the socioeconomic situation of the capital.
- Through the struggle to implement various socioeconomic objectives of the capital, and to enhance the leadership and militant strength of the party, administration, and mass organizations, especially at grass-roots level, make all party members not to vacillate nor hesitate, but, on the contrary, continue to enhance their knowledge of renovation, first and foremost the renewal of economic thinking.
- Renew by continually organizing and researching the theoretical basis of renovation and, at the same time, provide practical guidance for creating new factors capable of persuading large numbers of cadres and party members and the people to implement renovation. On this basis, we will multiply factors, create momentum for renovation, and form and consolidate the revolutionary ideals in a concrete manner for each party member and party organization in the capital.

The Hanoi Municipal Party Committee also examined organizational work. From now until 1990, it must basically rearrange the organization of its machinery and expeditiously perfect the formulation of cadre plans and the building of a contingent of cadres with adequate ability and quality to carry out the renovation of the capital.

The Hanoi Municipal Party Committee's conference stressed the consolidation and enhancement of militant strength of basic party organizations, considering it a core issue of the party organization's development work in the political, ideological, and organizational domains for the immediate future.

Third VFF Congress Meets in Hanoi

Report on 3 Nov Session

BK0711135988 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
2300 GMT 3 Nov 88

[Summary] "At yesterday's afternoon session, 3 November, the Third VFF Congress listened to reports and suggestions made by 10 foreign and nine local delegates."

In his report, Mr Nguyen Van Gioi, chairman of the Ho Chi Minh City 6th Precinct Fatherland Front Committee, dealt with the activities of grass-roots front organizations and recommended measures for these organizations to better serve the people.

On behalf of the Cultural and Artistic Workers' Association, Mr Cu Huy Can read a report stressing the need to implement democracy and renovation within the front organizations themselves. "The Fatherland Front," he said, "can play an important role in social democratization which is a fundamental condition, if not a precondition, for the overall renovation and development efforts in our country." He said that if the Front is to motivate the people to fulfill their appointed tasks, then it must, first of all, "serve as a place for all front members to conduct thorough dialogues in order to achieve unity". Only in this way can the Front successfully motivate the people to fulfill their revolutionary tasks.

In his report, Mr. Ngo Dinh Bich, a Catholic priest, dealt with two issues: the party and state policy toward religions and the organization of Vietnamese Catholics. According to the priest, "religious people in Vietnam, Catholics included, have, for many years now, had confidence in the party, closely joined hands with the Front, and made great contributions to the common revolutionary cause of the country." However, due to insufficient knowledge and improper work style, "the Front has not created favorable conditions for the organization of Vietnamese Catholics to renovate its activities, thus giving rise to misunderstandings harmful for the party's policy toward religions." He stressed that "it is about time for the party and state to work out a concrete draft law on religions to meet the requirements of the new situation."

On behalf of overseas Vietnamese, Mr Huynh Trung Dong, member of one of the nine delegations of the Associations of Patriotic Overseas Vietnamese, expressed "the fine feelings of overseas Vietnamese toward the Fatherland and their desire to contribute their minds and material resources to helping the nation." He pointed out that "renovation efforts in the country have had an increasingly strong impact on overseas Vietnamese and brought them closer to the nation."

Mrs Nguyen Thi My, director of a ceramic tiles enterprise in Ho Chi Minh City, dealt with local business people's response to the party's new economic policy. In her words, "nearly two years has elapsed since the holding of the sixth party congress but the changes brought about by the congress resolution have not helped improve the general situation." To substantiate her remarks, she cited several cases of joint economic ventures being delayed because of government agencies' "wait-and-see attitude" and "low sense of responsibility."

"This morning, 4 November, the delegates will continue their debates before the Third VFF Congress holds its closing session."

Presidium Meets Ethnic Delegates

*BK0711142588 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
1100 GMT 4 Nov 88*

[Text] This afternoon [4 November], at the headquarters of the VFF Central Committee, the Third VFF Presidium held a cordial get-together with the 105 delegates of the various ethnic minority groups attending the Third VFF Congress. On hand was Comrade Dam Quang Trung, secretary of the CPV Central Committee and chairman of the Nationalities Committee of the National Assembly.

The delegates from the northern border areas, the Central Highlands, Phu Khanh, and Thuan Hai, through the newly elected VFF Central Committee, continued to make reports to the party and state and suggested that they give priority to the socioeconomic development of these regions, especially the training of cadres selected from among the various ethnic minority groups. The delegates also exchanged views on bringing into full play the strengths of each economic area in all localities inhabited by people of ethnic minority groups.

Also in the afternoon, the VFF Presidium hosted a cordial get-together with the delegates of various religious groups and Overseas Vietnamese attending the Third VFF Congress. The delegates expressed confidence in the cause of renovation and in the front's practical, effective role in uniting different religions and Overseas Vietnamese to contribute to the common national construction efforts.

Pham Van Kiet Interviewed on VFF Work

*BK0111095688 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
1100 GMT 31 Oct 88*

[Interview by VNA correspondent with Pham Van Kiet, VFF General Secretary, on front work; date and place not given]

[Excerpt] [Question] On the occasion of the Third VFF Congress to be held in Hanoi soon, please give us an outline of the Fatherland Front's work since its second congress.

[Answer] Implementing the program of action worked out by its second congress, the Vietnam Fatherland Front Committee has over the past 5 years focused attention on practical matters at the grassroots and in population centers.

The front has either launched or taken an active part in initiating a number of mass movements on local as well as national level. It encouraged the masses to contribute opinions and ideas to the sixth party congress, extend moral and material support to the people and combatants on the frontline, especially on the Truong Sa (Spratly) Archipelago, implement the army rear service policies toward families of servicemen, fallen combatants and disabled soldiers, families with meritorious services to the revolution, and organize relief to the people in areas hit by natural disasters. In many places, the front has played an active role in fostering the unity between the Army and people, between non-religious and religious people, among people of different ethnic groups. The front has also been active in the campaigns for developing production and services, for a new lifestyle, for the expansion of the family-sized economy, tree planting, the purchase of government bonds, for the contribution to the old-age support fund, the savings bank, and so forth. All these have practically helped accelerate production and care for the people.

The front has also mobilized the people to taken part in the elections to the National Assembly and the People's Councils at all levels, and in the legislation process.

[Question] How do you assess the front's activities since its last congress?

[Answer] I think that the front's activities have not been really directed to resolving important and burning problems in the country's political, socioeconomic, and cultural life. As a result, its activities have not been on the par with its political task and its role as the largest socio-political organization, the representative of the people's right to collective mastery, the link between the party and the broad social strata, and the firm backing for the socialist state.

The people's democratic rights are still being threatened even very grossly at times and in some places. The responsibility of all front members as well as each citizen who is the master of his own country has not been manifested everywhere and constantly, especially at a time when the country is still faced with many difficulties.

The front's activities are still poor and even considered as non-existent in certain places. As a result, the front's role has not been considered important.

[Question] Please, tell us about the directions for strengthening and renovating front work in the coming years and what will be considered at the front's coming congress?

[Answer] The Third National Congress of the VFF will discuss the following tasks to strengthen and renovate the front work in the years to come:

- To broaden the unity of the entire people, to broaden the front work organizationally and in terms of practical activities, at the same time to struggle for more openness in social life and broader exercise of the people's right to collective mastery. As a common forum and rallying point for all Vietnamese, at home and abroad, the front must create favourable conditions for all Vietnamese, including those outside of the CPV to easily and frankly make suggestions in a constructive spirit to the party and state. The front must contribute to shaping a life style of democracy and openness, rally all forces that can be rallied, mobilize all potential that can be mobilized for the prosperity of the country, the happiness of the people.
- To direct its activities toward solving practical and urgent problems of the country, first and foremost the building and development of socialist democracy, the consolidation of the people's power and the realization of the socioeconomic tasks.

[Question] In carrying out democratization, what will be the future role of the front and its member organizations?

[Answer] In the future the front and its member organizations must be active forces in the struggle for democratization to achieve social justice, for the full mobilization of all potentials for production, the reorganization of goods circulation and distribution, the fight against bureaucratism, oppression of the masses, and violations of laws and regulations. It must also contribute to the restoration of social order, the strengthening of national defence and security, and the defence of world peace.

- To promote the initiative, creativeness and self-reliance of the people and make it the guideline for strengthening and renovating the front work. With the spirit of revolutionary offensive, the Vietnam Fatherland Front and its member organisations at all levels must strive to make full use of all potentials and favourable conditions and renovate themselves so as to organize the masses' revolutionary movement and, at the same time, contribute actively to the common cause of renovation of the party and state.

MILITARY

Symposium Held on Militia, Self-Defense Forces
BK0111143188 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
1400 GMT 31 Oct 88

[Text] A national symposium on three aspects of militia and self-defense forces' work was held in Hanoi from 25 to 27 October by the Militia and Self-Defense Forces Department of the VPA General Staff. The symposium,

the first ever held on this work, was attended by representatives of the various military regions, the Navy Command, Defense Ministry departments, the general Political Department, and a number of cadres in charge of military affairs of the various ministries.

The delegates' statements focused on evaluating the real situation of the militia and self-defense forces' building efforts, and activities and suggested guidelines for developing and organizing the militia and self-defense forces, including such details as quantity, quality, age brackets, composition, scale of organization, purposes and time of training, combat activities, maintenance of public order and security, organizational and command system, and personnel training and policy.

Most of the views expressed at the symposium held that the causes of the militia and self-defense forces' inefficiency were the failure of various echelons to fully understand the party's military line and viewpoints on the two strategic tasks and on the militia and self-defense forces' role; the lack of effort in strengthening the mechanism of leadership and guidance for the building of the militia and self-defense forces; the slow pace of renovation of procedures and policies; and the lack of concrete and efficient leadership on the part of military organs at all levels.

The delegates had different ideas on how to organize and build the militia and self-defense forces, but they all agreed that quality must be considered as the key requirement, with due importance attached to political quality. Training must be practical, realistic, and economical, and must meet the combat requirements of regional defense and the maintenance of local order and security. The militia and self-defense forces must adopt different forms of activities suited to the requirements and tasks of each region.

The symposium helped the responsible agencies gain a better understanding of the real situation of the militia and self-defense forces movement at the grass-roots level and the obstacles and difficulties that should be quickly overcome to allow the movement to develop in the right direction.

ECONOMIC

Joint Tourist Venture Set Up With CSSR
BK0711154288 Hanoi VNA in English
1455 GMT 7 Nov 88

[Text] Hanoi VNA November 7—A joint tourist venture has been set up at the Vung Tau-Con Dao Special Zone by the Oil Service Company of Vietnam and the United Cooperative "Slusovice" of Czechoslovakia.

The newly-established company—the first of its kind between the two countries—will invest in upgrading hotels and broadening tourist services and trading. It is named OTAS which has 55 percent of its capital contributed by the “Slusovice” and a Czechoslovak engineer as its general director.

Trade Cooperation With Foreign Countries Reported

*BK1510091788 Hanoi VNA in English
0730 GMT 15 Oct 88*

[Text] Hanoi VNA 15 Oct—A joint state-private wooden furniture factory in Ho Chi Minh City has won a 2-million-rouble contract to export 100,000 wooden chairs to the Soviet Union in 1989. This year it also won a contract valued at 85,000 francs to export wooden chairs to France.

A Boeing 727 airliner of the Ansett Air Freight of Australia carrying goods from Australia to Vietnam via Singapore landed at Tan Son Nhut Airport, Ho Chi Minh City, on October 8. This is the first consignment of goods flown to Vietnam by the Australian export-import corporation Tradeland International.

Under an agreement with Vietnam Airlines, Tradeland International will fly each month a cargo of commercial goods and gifts from Australia to Ho Chi Minh City and vice versa.

Nine more joint ventures totalling more than \$6 million in investments have received licences to operate in Ho Chi Minh City. Their funds come from Australia, Canada, Hong Kong, and South Korea for the production of leatherware, plastic packing materials, arts and crafts, bicycles, electronic appliances, garments, etc.

Council of Ministers Decision on Petroleum Trade *BK0411140088 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 1 Nov 88*

[Text] The chairman of the Council of Ministers recently issued a decision to entrust the Petroleum General Corporation and the Ministry of Supply with the duty of monopolizing the petroleum trading business throughout the nation, ranging from petroleum imports to petroleum sales to consumers.

In order to meet the petroleum demands of the national economy, the Petroleum General Corporation is authorized to directly import petroleum, including kerosene and lubricants, from various sources of imports of the state in accordance with those agreements signed between our government and the governments of other countries, except for those agreements on cooperation between sectors. It can carry out imports with the use of foreign currency obtained by themselves, loaned from

others, or acquired through joint ventures with local or foreign economic organizations in accordance with the law and with the principle of repaying loans plus interests.

The Petroleum General Corporation can buy crude oil, hire someone to process it, and then bring the processed products home; buy and sell petroleum in the international market; recycle petroleum if it is found to be profitable; act as sole agent in selling petroleum and offering services to foreign firms; act as sole agent in importing petroleum as entrusted by local or foreign goods consigners.

Those local consignees having their petroleum imported in accordance with the agreement on cooperation between sectors or having foreign currency with which they want to import more petroleum must entrust the Petroleum General Corporation with the duty of receiving and importing the petroleum.

As for the amount of petroleum not supplied in accordance with legal norms, the Petroleum General Corporation can sell it at commercial prices.

The Petroleum General Corporation is responsible for organizing a retail network, distributing and regulating the source of petroleum supply so as to serve various economic components and various territorial divisions on the basis of state-guided quotas.

Local petroleum consignees can sell unused petroleum either to the Petroleum General Corporation or other buyers through this corporation. As for the kerosene imported in accordance with an agreement signed by the government, the Petroleum General Corporation will sell it at its port of entry to those wholesale trade organizations designated by the Ministry of Home Trade.

All wholesale and retail kerosene organizations of the home trade sector must reorganize their trading system nationwide in order to ensure convenient petroleum supplies to consumers.

Industrial, Commercial Banks Increase Assets *BK0111084688 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 31 Oct 88*

[Text] Three months after shifting to business accounting, some 30 industrial and commercial banks have been set up at the provincial and municipal levels in the entire country. Through a general assessment of the situation, the central industrial and commercial banking sector has initially accomplished three major tasks—increasing the sources of capital, reducing the total amount of outstanding bank debts, and bringing down the total money borrowed from the State Bank. By the end of September,

the sector's total assets had increased to 306 billion dong as compared with 222 billion in late June, with newly mobilized capital accounting for 281 billion, an increase of 91 billion over August.

Having more assets at their disposal, banks at the grass-roots level have had the conditions for expanding investments and putting capital into effective production development projects that offer a quick return on the original capital investments. With firm control over the sources of capital, the banks have been able to step by step reduce the total amount of debts in liquid and fixed assets from 466 to 380 billion dong and cut the total money borrowed from the State Bank by 18 billion dong as compared with late June. The capital deposited by industrial and commercial banks at the State Bank rose from 3 billion dong in July to 20 billion in September.

A number of grass-roots banks have mobilized sources of capital to reduce borrowing from the State Bank. The Haiphong Industrial and Commercial Bank has reduced its borrowed capital from 4.8 to 2.5 billion dong; and Nghia Binh, from 3 to 1.4 billion. Meanwhile, Phu Khanh, Ha Bac, Hai Hung, and Hanoi—whose borrowed capital used to range from 1.5 billion dong up—now no longer have to borrow capital from the State Bank.

Carrying out business accounting and being responsible for profits and losses themselves while fully discharging their obligation to contribute to the state, cadres and personnel of the industrial and commercial banking sector pay great attention to the sources of capital, considering this a decisive factor for effectively expanding business; and consequently, they carefully calculate and control the use of capital to avoid business losses. On the other hand, the new credit interest rates have had a positive impact on production and business units. The nature, amount, and time of loans as well as their utilization purpose are carefully considered so as to avoid postponing the payment of debts.

BIOGRAPHIC

Biographic Information on Vietnamese Personalities

[Editorial Report] The following information on Vietnamese personalities has been extracted from Vietnamese-language sources published in Hanoi, unless otherwise indicated. Asterisk indicates that this is the first known press reference to this individual functioning in this capacity.

Hoang Ngoc Dieu [HOANGF NGOCJ ZIEEU]

Director of General Department of Civil Aviation; attended the recent cremation ceremony for the air crash victims in Bangkok. (HANOI MOI 22 Sep 88 p 4)

Nguyen Viet Dung [NGUYEENX VIEETJ ZUNGX]

General Secretary of the Council of State; on 19 Sep 88 he attended a conference between the Vietnamese delegation and the Soviet delegation at the Kremlin. (HANOI MOI 21 Sep 88 p 1)

Bach Hung Dao [BACHJ HUWNG DAOF]

Deputy Secretary of the CPV Committee, Nghe Tinh Province; his article on a corruption case in his province was published in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 13 Sep 88 p 3)

Nguyen Thi Dinh [NGUYEENX THIJ DINHJ]

Secretary of the CPV Central Committee; Vice Chairman of the Council of State; Chairman of the Vietnam Women's Federation; Chairman of the Vietnam-Cuba Friendship Association; recently she attended a ceremony in Cuba that marked the 45th anniversary of the SRV. (NHAN DAN 9 Sep 88 p 4)

Nguyen Thanh Ha [NGUYEENX THANH HAF], Lieutenant Colonel

*Deputy Commander of the "heroic" 5th Regiment; on 8 Sep 88 he attended the opening ceremony of the 5th Municipal Trade Union Congress in Ho Chi Minh City. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 9 Sep 88 pp 1, 4)

Vu Ngoc Hai [VUX NGOCJ HAIR]

Minister of Energy; recently he welcomed Chairman of the Council of Ministers Do Muoi, who was visiting Hoa Binh power plant. (NHAN DAN 6 Sep 88 p 1)

Ha Trong Hoa [HAF THRONGJ HOAF]

At the decision of the CPV Fifth Plenum on 20 Jun 88 he was removed from the CPV Central Committee and from the position of CPV Secretary in Thanh Hoa Province. (HANOI MOI 22 Jun 88 pp 1, 4)

Tran Hoan [TRAANF HOANF]

Member of the CPV Central Committee; Minister of Information; on 23 Aug 88 he attended a conference held by his Ministry to introduce the Draft Press Law. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 24 Aug 88 p 1)

Nguyen Khanh [NGUYEENX KHANHS]

Secretary of the CPV Central Committee; Vice Chairman of the Council of Ministers; on 8 Sep 88 he attended the 40th anniversary of the DPRK in Hanoi. (NHAN DAN 9 Sep 88 p 1)

Ngo Dinh Loan [NGOO DINHF LOAN]

*Deputy Secretary of the CPV Committee, Ha Bac Province; on 8 Jul 88 he attended a ceremony to rename a street in Hanoi. (NHAN DAN 9 Jul 88 p 1)

Pham Tam Long [PHAMJ TAAM LONG]

*Vice Minister of Interior; on 5 Sep 88 he attended a meeting held by the Ministry of Interior on an anti-crime campaign in Hanoi. (NHAN DAN 6 Sep 88 pp 1, 4)

Vu Chu Mong [VUX CHU MOONGJ], Colonel, deceased

AKA journalist Nhuan Vu [NHUAANJ VUX], cadre at the Higher Military Institute; he died on 16 Sep 87 in a plane crash. (NHAN DAN 9 Jul 88 p 4)

Nguyen Van Nghi [NGUYEENX VAWN NGHI]

*Secretary of the CPV Committee, Ministry of Culture; his article on the purification campaign and the Ministry of Culture appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 9 Sep 88 p 3)

Nguyen Vinh Nghiep [NGUYEENX VINHX NGHIEEPJ]

Vice Chairman of the People's Committee, Ho Chi Minh City; on 23 Sep 88 he attended the opening ceremony of the 5th Congress of the Ho Chi Minh City Fatherland Front. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 24 Sep 88 p 1)

Le Dinh Nhon [LEE DINHF NHOWN]

*Acting Chairman of the Ho Chi Minh City Fatherland Front; on 23 Sep 88 he attended the opening ceremony of the 5th Congress of the Front. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 24 Sep 88 p 1)

Dinh Van Niem [DINH VAWN NIEEMJ]

*Assistant to the Chairman of the Council of State; on 19 Sep 88 he attended a conference between the Vietnamese delegation and the Soviet delegation at the Kremlin. (HANOI MOI 21 Sep 88 p 1)

Vo Thanh Phat [VOX THANHF PHATS]

*Vice Chairman of the People's Committee, Hau Giang Province; on 16 Sep 88 he attended a ceremony that marked the completion of the first phase of the construction of a rice silo in the Mekong Delta province of Hau Giang. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 18 Sep 88 p 1)

Phan Quang [PHAN QUANG]

Former Vice Minister of Information; Director of Voice Of Vietnam; Chairman of the Committee for the Draft Press Law; on 23 Aug 88 he attended a conference to discuss the draft law. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 24 Aug 88 p 1)

Le Huu Thang [LEE HUWX THAWNG]

Secretary of the Communist Youth, Binh Tri Thien Province; his name and position were mentioned in article on the Communist Youth that was published in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 24 Sep 88 p 3)

Tran Thi Thanh Thanh [TRAANF THIJ THANH THANH]

*Vice Chairman of the Vietnam Women's Federation; on 14 Sep 88 she welcomed international women's groups that came to visit Vietnam. (NHAN DAN 15 Sep 88 p 1)

Nguyen Thi Than [NGUYEENX THIJ THAAN]

*Vice Chairman of the Vietnam Women's Federation; on 14 Sep 88 she welcomed international women's groups that came to visit Vietnam. (NHAN DAN 15 Sep 88 p 1)

Duong Thong [ZUWOWNG THOONG]

*Deputy Director of the General Department of Security; on 5 Sep 88 he attended a meeting held by the Ministry of Interior on an anti-crime campaign in Hanoi. (NHAN DAN 6 Sep 88 pp 1, 4)

Phan Tan Trinh [PHAN TAANS TRINHF]

*Vice Minister of Agriculture and Food Industry; on 16 Sep 88 he was present at the ceremony that marked the completion of the first phase of the construction of a rice silo at Tra Noc in the Mekong Delta province of Hau Giang. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 18 Sep 88 p 1)

Nguyen Van Trong [NGUYEENX VAWN TRONGJ]

*SRV Ambassador to the DPRK; on 6 Sep 88 he attended the 40th anniversary of the DPRK in Pyongyang. (NHAN DAN 9 Sep 88 p 1)

Dao Duy Tung [DAOF ZUY TUNGF]

*Member of the Political Bureau of the CPV Central Committee; he was elected to this position at the CPV Fifth Plenum on 20 Jun 88. (HANOI MOI 22 Jun 88 pp 1, 4)

Dinh Van Tuy [DINH VAWN TUY], Lieutenant General

Commander of the Border Defence Troops; on 5 Sep 88 he attended a meeting held by the Ministry of Interior on an anti-crime campaign in Hanoi. (NHAN DAN 6 Sep 88 pp 1, 4)

Nguyen Van Tu [NGUYEENX VAWN TUW]

Alternate member of the CPV Central Committee; member of the CPV Standing Committee, Ho Chi Minh City; on 8 Sep 88 he attended the opening ceremony of the Municipal Trade Union Congress in the city. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 9 Sep 88 p 1)

Phan Ngoc Tuong [PHAN NGOCJ TUWOWNGF]

Minister of Building; recently he welcomed Chairman of the Council of Ministers Do Muoi, who was visiting Hoa Binh power plant. (NHAN DAN 6 Sep 88 p 1)

Pham Dang Ty [PHAMJ DAWNG TY]

Secretary of the CPV Committee and Deputy Director of the General Department of Civil Aviation; on 21 Sep 88 he attended a ceremony to present the remains of victims of a recent air crash to their families. (HANOI MOI 22 Sep 88 p 4)

Nguyen Phuong Vu [NGUYEENX PHUONGJ VUX], deceased

*Srv Ambassador to the Philippines; he died in plane crash in Thailand while on his way to the new assignment. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 15 Sep 88 p 1)

Dang Hoi Xuan [DAWNGJ HOOIF XUAAN], deceased

Member of the 7th, 8th National Assembly; Minister of Public Health; Vice Chairman of the National Committee on Population and Planned Parenthood; Chairman of the Vietnam-India Friendship Association; on 9 Sep 88 he died in a plane crash near Bangkok, Thailand. (NHAN DAN 15 Sep 88 p 1)

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